CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates,

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,286—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th June
" PLASSY	7,065	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
" PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. " PLASSY	7909	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7538	K. ... London.....	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7908	J. A. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. J. Gordon.....	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler....	31st "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. A. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	14th "
M.L. " RIVA	6307	W. A. Wheler....	21st "
" ORIENTAL	6594	J. P. Jephson	28th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	27th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug. 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

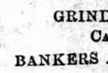
S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Basa, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,
67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON COLOMBO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED
FISHING TACKLE,
RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS,
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN:

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	"	3	12
IMPERIAL	"	2	12
EXTRA FINE			
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	8
FINE	"	2	4
PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never returns. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF THE DOWN AND UP POONA MAIL TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 1st of July, 1901, the SPEED of the DOWN and UP POONA MAIL TRAINS will be accelerated and the Time Table will be as follows :—

Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 14-30	Poona	D. 6-35
Poona	A. 18-45	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A. 11-5

For particulars see the Poster Notice, dated the 25th of June, 1901, exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

WANTED

A SECRETARY, for the RANGOON GYMKHANA CLUB. Salary Rs. 400 a month and free house, on six months' probation. Further prospects to be settled by the Committee on the expiration of one year. Personal Canvassing of any Member of the Committee will disqualify the candidate.

Apply by letter only to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rangoon Gymkhana Club.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 41A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11 1-2 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED FULL-PRESSED BALES OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Press Company's Godown, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

167 full-pressed bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JEWELLED RINGS.—We employ expert Diamond Mounters, and are able to execute special orders for Jewelled Rings. Our Stock of ready-made Gem Rings offers a large Selection and a wide Range in Price.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INFANT AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—(European), Bowen House, Apollo Bunder. Kindergarten Methods, French à la Gouin, Musical Drill, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.

WANTED—ROLLERMAN, for a Calcutta Flour Mill, Robinson's System, 250 Rs. monthly and free quarters. Applicants must be British born and prepared to join at once. Address "FLOUR," care of "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. W. Houghton's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Organ, etc., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. N. E. Manning's Valuable Furniture, nearly new, Grand Upright Piano, Victoria, Horse, etc., in the compound of St. George's Hospital, Fort, to be SOLD on the 28th instant.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOPHOFER INVIGORATES both mind and body and is a natural remedy for constipation and dyspepsia. It never disagrees with any body; can be had at ROY and Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and at R. ROSS and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent, In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

JUST RECEIVED.—New AMERICAN GLASSWARE, very durable get cheaper than English or Belgium Glassware Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, HORNBY ROW.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L.N.R.C.M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt. and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I. I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P. P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

MONEY ADVANCED up to Rs. 10,00,000. Native States accommodated.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilling, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, containing High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done,—Dated this 10th day of June, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement of SALE of the RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FORREST" advertised in the local papers to take place on the 29th instant NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Race-horses do not belong to the Bombay Stable Company and the public and intending purchasers are hereby WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said Race Horses from the said Bombay Stable Company as this Company is NOT the OWNER of the said Race Horses and has NO POWER TO SELL the same.—Dated this 21st June, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Owners of the said RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FORREST."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

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Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
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AUSTRALIAN
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WATSON'S CLUB.
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" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
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WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
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THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 8 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates of other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	193 7 0
30	166 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	364 15 0

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New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four high Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corrytan's Reports, Wyman's C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1202 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custod; realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattywar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEA

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1 270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	12 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,050
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	51
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£33
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India.	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		100	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	190
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	nom
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bagliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Barar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	597	1,00	,000	Nil	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00 9
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvd Rs.50	1,995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	5,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	300
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Nil	220
Dhuria Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs2.	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	205
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500		40 670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	125
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	1221-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs65	700
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld.	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs.85	570
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,090	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	325
Manaukmoo	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,37
Mahboob shah Mills (Guiburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,700
Mohanlal S. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs15	41 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	42 1-2
Morarji Gooculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,350
Mysore S. & M. Co. Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Nadiad Manfg.	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.		1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	0. 530
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	500	Nil	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2:
Venishunker Lukmidhi Spinning Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xc
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	5	5	all dvd Rs.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	640
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4½ pr. ct.	435

PRESS COMPANES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	62
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd R30	20
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs90	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	475
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	165
Khangaum	340	450	450	dvd Rs 80	600
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	500	500	500	53	50
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	420
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs2.	395
Munmar M	000	250	all	Nil.	515
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	152 1-2
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	300xd
Prince of Wales Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1050
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	1 085

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	94 15-16
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	109 to 112
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97 1-2
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	99 1-4

EXCHANGE.

Bank T. T. on London	1 3 29-32
Bank Demand on London	1 3 15-16
Private T. T. on London	1 3 15-16
Private Demand on London	1 3 31-32
Credits 3 month's sight on London	1 4 3-32
Credits 6 do. do.	1 4 7-32
Documents 3 do. do.	1 4 1-8
Do. 6 do. do.	1 4 1-4
Francs D A 3 do. in Paris	169 1-4
Do. 6 do. do.	170 1-2
30 days sight Hongkong	145 1-2
Do. Shanghai	198 1-2
Do. Japan	198

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 25.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 93 7-16	=	—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	=	unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63¼	=	,,
Bar Silver in London	27⅜	=	,,
,, New York	59½	=	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	=	plus ⅛
,, New York	4·87½	=	—⅛
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2½ ,,	=	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 ,,	=	,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100. Imports 26,000 bales. Spot 4 26-32 = plus 1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4'44	4'42	4'35	4'15	4'15
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	20,000 bales.	
,, last year	2,800	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
,, Continent	5 000	,,
Mid. Uplands	8 15-16 = plus 1-8	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·71 = — 2	
Do. Do. Dec.	7·02 = — 2	

Copper Braziers £78 10s.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,060,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Cownpore, 40 = — 1s. June-July, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk sellers. Tone flat.

Linseed 54 = plus 6d. July-August, Dunkirk sellers. Tone quiet.

Imports of Silver Bullion into Bombay at s. s. Coromandel, from Adelaide, Rs. 1,88,567.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 25th June 1901 :—

Cotton	3,862	bales.
Wheat	24,376	cwts.
Linseed	3,577	,,
Rapeseed	8,746	,,
Gingellyseed	533	,,
Poppyseed	3,188	,,
Groundnuts	31	,,
Castorseed	1,814	,,
Rice	80,505	,,
Myrabollams	13	,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

EXCHANGE.

The market is slightly steadier with no practical change in quotations. The usual one thirty-second better than quoted rates was available in one quarter for Bank paper for the mail, but we heard of few transactions even at this rate. There have been very few bills placed to-day though some of the banks are quoting 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months sight, owing to steadier discounts in the London market. There are, however, still buyers at 1s. 4 3-32d. and this rate was done for July delivery. We quote :—

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d, to 1s. 3 29-32
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do ,, Francs	169¼
30 days' sight Hongkong	145½
Do. Shanghai	198⅜
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at Rs. 94 7-8 and during the course of the day advanced to Rs. 94 15-16. We quote in a steady market Rs. 94 15-16 for cash and 1st July settlement, and Rs. 94 7-8 for 31st July settlement.

SHARES.

Some news of rain in the Gezerat districts has caused Petits to improve to 1700. Centrals have changed hands at 1995 cum dividend and Bombay. Flour Mills at 850.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet with little business reported. Dunkirk, July shipment, has been booked at 15s and open ports for August also at 15s. Some further business has been done in s.s. Daghestan at 17s. 6d. for Hemp and at 21s. 3d. for Cases.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The seeds market is firmer with a little better enquiry. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 9 6 annas with a fair demand, Rapeseed with little doing is quiet at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed has firmed up to Rs. 8-6 with some enquiry, and Caster seed is now quoted at Rs. 34 with a good enquiry for Marseilles. Wheat is steady at Rs. 4-10 for White Dilhi.

COTTON.

There has been a fair enquiry for cotton to-day which has been met by the dealers. Both exporters and Mills were in the market and sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales. At prices now ruling the dealers are showing more anxiety to get rid of stocks, and the tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady. A line of 500 Bales New Fully Good Bengals for January delivery has been purchased by an export firm at 167 to 167 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer s. s. Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Po, which left Bombay on the 17th instant, at 10 p.m. for Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 25th and left for Genoa. Also this Company's s. s. Bormida, left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firm :—
Good Broach agger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63¼
Bar Silver	27⅜

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
British Provinces.			
Madras	1739	3128	4867
Bombay and Sindh	308344	91788	400132
Central Provinces	1520	1449	2969
Total British Provinces	311603	96365	407968
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	216	215
Central India States	3123	765	3888
Hyderabad	16380	2890	19240
Baroda	19573	9025	28598
Bombay Native States	40243	5650	45893
Total Native States	79419	18516	97935
Grand Total	391022	114881	505903

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	1624	3128	4752	— 115
Bombay and Sindh	319190	97971	417211	+ 12779
Central Provinces	...	1178	1178	— 1791
Total British Provinces	316564	102277	418841	+ 10873
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	205	205	— 11
Central India States	5398	53	5451	+ 1563
Hyderabad	14837	2793	17630	— 1610
Baroda	21180	3895	25075	+ 1477
Bombay Native States	40899	6655	47624	+ 1731
Total Native States	82404	18681	101085	+ 3150
Grand Total	398968	120958	519926	+ 14023

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25 m. Sun sets, 6h. 40 m. High water, 3-43m., 7-29 a. Low water 1-22m., 1-5 a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Indian Land Company, Meadow Street.
Hindu Holiday, Law Courts closed.

CRICKET.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club vs. Royal Artillery.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. to-day.

The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

VITHOBA FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as the Vithoba Temple Fair, will be held at Matoonga this morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Saturday, the 29th instant.

THE CHINA MAIL.—As the departure of the French Mail Steamer Ernest Simons for China, is indefinitely postponed, mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ernest Simons were not closed at the General Post Office, Bombay at 7 p. m. yesterday, as already advertised.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Hisamuddin Rukmuddin, a fireman, belonging to the steam ship Kilva, was on Tuesday afternoon putting on the hatches, when he accidentally fell into the lower hold, sustaining serious injuries. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed one Tookaram Krishna, a Bhandari, aged about eighteen years, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of attempting to murder Nusserwanji Sorabji Taddivalla, a Parsee, at Vincent Road, Dadur, on the 25th April last. The circumstances of the case have already been published.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN PANCHGANI.—A correspondent writes :—"During a short stay at Panchgani, among the various places visited by me was a Home for boys kept by Mrs. Evans, the widow of the late Dr. Evans. The Home is airy and commodious, with a fine dormitory, large grounds, where the children play, and other advantages. The neat and cleanly appearance of the children bespeaks the care and attention bestowed upon them and is all that a mother would wish. Mrs. Evans is indeed a mother to the boys and they could not be placed in better hands. Amongst the boys I noticed two or three Native lads, the sons of native chiefs and gentlemen, who seem to be perfectly happy and contented. If the Home were better known many more European and Native lads would no doubt be sent there by their parents. I am sure Mrs. Evans would be glad to receive them. The climate is exceedingly healthy and bracing, especially for weak and delicate children who soon improve there.

DROWNED IN BACK BAY.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning at the Hindu Burning Grounds, Sonapore, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Khetoo Munsey, a Hindu boy, aged fifteen years, who resided with his cousin Chapsey Duarsey, a grain dealer, at Kamatipoora and worked in his shop. About 2 p.m. on Tuesday deceased was sent with a bag of grain to deliver it to a customer at Grant Road. He did not return, but about an hour after a Parsee, while saying his prayers at the Kennedy Sea Face, behind the Marine Lines Station, noticed Khetoo walking on the embankment, with only a "dhotur" on. At that time the tide was on, and the embankment was washed by a heavy sea. Suddenly an alarm was raised that the deceased was drowning, and on looking up the Parsee saw Khetoo struggling in the water. The man was drowned before any assistance could reach him. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water and conveyed to the Hindu Burning ground. Here the body was identified by his cousin Chapsey. There were no marks of violence on the body except a few abrasions which might have been caused by the rocks in the sea. The deceased used to wear a silver waist band of the value of Rs. 12, which was missing. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL ALLOWED.

IMPERATOR VS. BARKYA WALAD BHAVSING.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. N. V. Atre, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the 15th November 1900, in the case of the accused who was charged with offences punishable under sections 400 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with belonging to a gang of dacoits associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities. In the Sessions Court a charge under section 395 of the Code was added. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that one Rumalya Hasan Bhil had organised a gang of persons for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities, and that the accused was a member of that gang. The evidence consisted of the confession of the accused and the testimony of two witnesses. The accused was arrested on the 6th August last in the evening in the jungle of Ukhalwadi, and was sent to the chief constable, and made a confession, it was said, on the same day, before the first class magistrate of Shirpur. He afterwards retracted it before the same magistrate on the ground that it was extorted by the police by threats. In his confession the accused stated that he joined Rumalya's gang in looting two Bania's shops at Dalama. It seemed from the statements that accused associated with the gang of Rumalya for the purpose of committing one dacoity only. He was not a member of that gang before the Dalama dacoity was perpetrated, and separated from it after its commission. This, said the Assistant Sessions Judge, made it clear that accused had not associated with Rumalya's gang for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities. Mr. Atre was of opinion that the confession of the accused, under the circumstances, should not be considered a voluntary one. Moreover there was no independent and reliable evidence to support the confession; and the evidence of the two witnesses was very meagre and weak. On the whole, said the Sessions Judge, there was no evidence to prove the charges, and the accused was acquitted and ordered to be set at liberty.

From the above decisions the Government appealed on the grounds, among others, that the court below improperly rejected the confession of the accused on grounds which were simply conjectural, and as such improper and insufficient. The court below should have enquired more fully into the circumstances under which the confession was recorded. It should have examined the Superintendent of Police, who supervised the police investigation personally. The court below improperly distrusted the evidence of the two witnesses for reasons which, on the face of them, appeared to be insufficient. It misconceived the nature of the evidence necessary to constitute an offence under section 400 of the Penal Code; and it ought to have convicted the accused at least under section 395 of the Code.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the Government Pleader, reversed the order of acquittal, convicted the accused under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	12	9	97
Total plague deaths to date	96,345	80,510	
Same date last year	11	8	112

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Wednesday: The pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in North Western Province and pressure is relatively low in that area. Winds are irregular in the Gangetic plain. Very little rain has fallen in Burma, and rain has decreased in Bengal. Berhampur and Bogra have received two inches, Mymensing Balasore, Calcutta, Silchar one. Winds are irregular on the west coast where light rain has fallen, the only important falls being two inches at Ratnagiri, and one inch at Cochin. Light showers have fallen in Bombay, Deccan, Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana, Indore, Mount Abu, Adaipur, have received half inch. The temperature continues in defect in Baluchistan, Kashmir and North West Punjab, the defect being large at the hill stations. It is in considerable to very large excess in South Coast Punjab, North Western Provinces east of Central Provinces, and Chota Nagpur. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Rajputana; winds are light and irregular on the west coast and apparently no depression is forming in Arabian sea. Rain is extending slowly over North West India but the amounts received are small. A tendency is shown to the formation of a depression in North Western Provinces. Winds are irregular in Bengal and rain has decreased in that region and in Burma.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Hoseinee, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, encountered brisk to fresh west to south west winds and sea dark watery clouds in patches, no rain, damp hazy weather up to 67 degrees, meridian, then light following airs and hazy weather misty on nearing Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's. s. s. Melpomene, Captain C. Matcovich, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Shanghai, met with strong monsoon and heavy sea from Pulo Way to Dondra Head, with a current of 40 to 60 miles a day, thence to Bombay fine breezes with heavy sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Onipenta, Captain E. B. Hirst, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, etc., experienced strong wind in the Bay of Bengal and light monsoon from Colombo to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered	27 55	20 56	22 64	21 62
Wednesday, 26th June	00 52	00

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF

GREEK BRANDY,

BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A, B, C, CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaol Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS.
An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—June 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of H Farrington Evans, of a daughter
GORDON—June 21, at Naini Tal, the wife of W B Gordon, of a son.

DEATH.

FORBES—June 18, at Madras, after a painful illness, James, the only son of Mr James Forbes, Military Pay Examiner's Office, Retired, aged 39 years and 1 month.

KEMP'S LIST.

TREBLE DISTILLED ENGLISH EAU DE COLOGNE.

In long blue or amber bottles (8 inches long), on sale at all our establishments at

Re. 1 per bottle.

(Only a small consignment available.)

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	239	531	9	779
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,59,447	55,98,566	76,000	82,34,613
Total for 24 weeks	26,69,447	58,43,566	80,000	85,93,613
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,281	2,93,531	5,792	4,00,604
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	650	12	882
Total to corresponding date do.	24,21,112	68,35,743	25,188	92,32,343

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 47,604
Decrease to date ..... ,, 6,88,730

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8 871	5,724	27	14,622
Total for 24 weeks	9,171	5,921	27	15,122
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	325	429	1	755
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	25	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	9,480	13,149	34	22,663

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 255
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,541

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Firzilka and Cawnpore-Achsera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	262	4	345
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	29,42,389	94,77,705	1,21,438	1,25,41,532
Total for 24 weeks	30,72,389	99,07,705	1,28,438	1,31,08,532
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,901	4,91,771	6,156	6,04,828
Per mile of Ry do.	65	299	4	368
Total to corresponding date do.	26,87,843	1,14,41,851	1,14,664	1,42,44,358

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 37,828
Decrease to date ..... ,, 11,35,826

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 22nd June, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 22nd June 1901	4,385,989
3. Balance to be remitted from 23rd June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,114,011

PIANOS,
HARMONIUMS,
ORGANS.

See our stock before making a selection.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th June.

1. Leave of absence out of India has been granted to the undermentioned Officer:—E Company Lieut R Waterfield for three moths from 3rd August to 3rd November 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PITY THE POOR COAL-OWNER!

MR. D. A. THOMAS, M.P., has struck out along a new seam of criticism on the Coal Duty in an article in the "Fortnightly." He strives to force home Twelve Points, chief of which is that the object of the Government in imposing the Coal Duty is not primarily to raise revenue to broaden the basis of taxation, or to conserve the coal resources of the United Kingdom, but by State interference to cheapen, at the expense of one industry, the cost of fuel to those engaged in other industries. Mr. Thomas' lucubrations come somewhat late in the day. Furthermore they cannot be regarded as the product of a purely disinterested desire to help Government in the solution of its financial problems, for Mr. Thomas, besides being a Liberal, is also directly interested in the South Wales coal trade. This latter fact to some extent explains his assertions that the duty was imposed without due consideration and in the absence of any reliable data as to its probable effect upon the trade and shipping of the empire, that it is opposed to sound economic principles, that while it is a departure from the policy of Free Trade it protects the foreign at the expense of the home producer, involves endless anomalies in its incidence and introduces a fresh element of uncertainty into an already highly speculative business. We have not yet come to the end of the list of enormities of which Government was guilty when it imposed this duty. They have acted inopportunely; they have handicapped England in far-distant markets; by their action the they have striven to force down the price of commodity to the bare cost of production, and so on, until the twelve allegations are enumerated. Had Mr. Thomas restricted the number of counts he would have had a stronger chance of proving his case. His arguments are specious, but they are not conclusive. They are, in short, the coal-owner's case against the tax. There would have been less room for objection had the tax been imposed only on coal shipped to foreign countries, which hitherto frequently have had an abundance of England's cest product while our own warships have been burning the rubbish of Japan and Bengal. Mercantile integrity is so invulnerable and the shipper's power of resisting temptation so enormous that of course they would never attempt to deceive the exciseman. But careless navigation on the part of a junior officer, or a strong set of the currents, might carry a coal steamer to a foreign instead of a British Port; or a guileless dubash might show in his books that he had delivered to a vessel of the London City Steamship Company a consignment of coal which was securely lying in the bunkers of his Russian Majesty's steamers Kornilof, Nakhimoff or Pamiat Azova.

Mr. Thomas's remarks will recall to the reader the very excellent cartoon Mr. Linley Sambourne drew when the coal duty was introduced. Old King Coal protested his poverty. Mr. Thomas does the same. He is indignant that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has made no attempt seriously to defend his tax on economic grounds; but has contented himself, with fanning the flame of ignorant prejudice and with pointing the finger of scorn at the disgusting opulence of certain coal-owners. "It puts any one so singled out in an invidious position" writes Mr. Thomas. "It is distasteful for any man to be compelled publicly to discuss his private means." But Mr. Thomas is one of those, who in the Press, has been credited with accumulating great wealth in the last year at the expense of the poor consumer "and has been put thereby to a good deal of inconvenience." So Mr. Thomas seizes the opportunity to become temporarily autobiographical, and asks to be believed when he says that he would readily exchange all the dividends he received on his ordinary shares in colliery companies last year for a moiety of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But mark the words "ordinary" and "moiety" and "last year." There are other descriptions of scrip besides ordinary shares, and a moiety of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a matter of £2,500, not at all to be grumbled at in bad times. Last year there were strikes and a limited out-put. Yet Mr. Thomas thinks he is badly treated because he has to pay a trifling duty of a shilling a ton. If it were three shillings a pound as on tobacco or a half-penny per lb. as on confectionery Mr. Thomas and other colliery owners might expect to find sympathetic listeners when he tells them that coal owning is as much a matter of speculation as Monte Carlo and that owners are greatly ill-used men. The Bwlfa and Merthyr Dare company paid 155 per cent. on its def rred ordinary shares. It produces a very high class of dry steam coal which is much in demand and will contribute a considerable sum to the Exchequer. We are not told what it paid to the holders of preference shares. But if in one year alone the dividend equals over three times the amount of the nominal value of the shares, it is not necessary to shed many tears in sympathy with the shareholders if they receive nothing for the next fourteen years. Mr. Thomas's father sank that particular pit. He did not make money out of it and it is indeed seldom the man who sinks a shaft does. But that does not alter the case. When the pit became the property of a company with sufficient capital to develop it the dividends came and we cannot join Mr. Thomas in marvelling that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach finds it difficult to keep his patience, when deputation after deputation of colliery-owners go to him.

We must wade through a deal of more or less irrelevant matter to discover what other industries they are that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wishes to benefit at the expense of the coal producer. Then we find Mr. Thomas gravely assert that the real object of the duty is to cheapen the cost of fuel to the home consumer, the Bristol sugar refiner and the Birmingham manufacturer. Indeed, exclaims he, quoting Sir Michael's own words, the Chancellor of the Exchequer confesses he should prefer at any rate to some extent "that our cheap sources of coal supply should be kept for the benefit of our own consumption." And when we know that while our own ships and factories have been burning "kutchra" the foreigner has been using the best Welsh steam coal we are inclined to applaud Sir Michael's confession. If his real object had been revenue, conservation or a widening of the basis of taxation, why did he limit the tax to a fifth of the production? asks Mr. Thomas, and proceeds: "Had he taxed all coal the Birmingham manufacturer of small arms might have contributed something out of his profits to the cost of the War, and it is from Birmingham that the suggestion has come, that those who have been made money out of the War should contribute towards its cost." The cloven hoof peeps out here. Mr. Thomas would have well advised to delete this entire sentence had he wished to be accepted as a capable and an impartial critic. But in England the average member of Parliament is a party politician before all else. With him there are only two sides and his own is the side of the angels. Whatever the other party does is wrong, his own due ever is right. Would it not have been fairer, he asks, if those who make the quarrels were the only ones to pay—in which case, he adds "Brummagem statesmanship, with its new diplomacy, might become less aggressive." What Mr. Thomas sought to do was to discredit the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer. He knows full well that the duty will not decrease the demand. The demand for English coal has always exceeded the supply, no matter how high prices have ruled. The tax is not one upon the very source and mainspring of industry. It does not mean throwing sand into the bearings of the wheels of commerce. Coal is to industrial life what bread is to human life, a very necessity of its existence. But only one-fifth of that bread, according to Mr. Thomas's own showing is liable to this insignificant tax. It is absurd to urge that a foreign vessel using foreign coal will be at an advantage over a British vessel burning British coal, for with the vessel with British coal, even at the extra cost of a shilling a ton, will the advantage indisputably lie. Mr. Thomas undertakes to prove twelve assertions, but he has failed to prove one of them. His arguments merely demonstrate the wisdom of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in having selected a commodity for taxation, the imposition of which will, while benefiting the poor, have no perceptible effect upon the resources of the rich.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. The latest returns show that there are 519,926 persons on relief, of whom 490,710 form part of the population of Bombay Presidency. The monsoon has yet to give rain in the northern parts of the Presidency, and also to the inland districts. In parts of the Deccan the rainfall has been good, but in Gujerat very little has fallen. The condition of the people in that province is going from bad to worse, and the situation is causing great anxiety to the officials, who anticipate a water famine if rain holds off longer than the end of June. The water supply is also deficient in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Seasonable rainfall has visited Madras, with the result that pasturage has improved in many districts. Ploughing and other agricultural operations are progressing, and prospects are fair. Locusts are very troublesome in Bengal, and have caused damage to paddy plants. Rain has fallen generally but more is needed before improvement will be perceptible. Sugarcane and standing crops in North-Western Provinces have benefited by the rain. Locusts and other insects have appeared in Almora and Banda, and they were also observed in Mooltan and Peshawar, but measures are being taken for their destruction in the Punjab districts. The sugarcane crop has suffered from these pests in the Central Provinces, where preparation of land for summer sowings continues. Sowings of cotton have been commenced in Wardha and of minor crops in Seoni and Chindwara. The tea crop in Assam is expected to give but a poor outturn, but prospects of jute and early rice are fairly good. Cotton is being sown in Berar, and the land in Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad is being prepared. Rain has fallen in Rajputana and Central India. A flight of locusts settled in Neemuch Cantonment on June 1st, but they disappeared the next day without doing much damage. In Kashmir the standing crops are in a good condition, but more rain is needed in Nepal.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE. DR. A. MUNRO'S lecture at the Imperial Institute on "the Locust Plague and its Suppression" is very interesting to India. In the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Bengal locusts have recently done great damage to crops, and in Central Provinces and Central India swarms have made their appearance in a few districts, but happily have taken their flight before committing much damage. In his lecture Dr. Munro scarcely makes mention of India, but seems to have made his investigations in South Africa and South America, and in the latter country locusts have caused so much devastation that many now and thriving townships have become deserted and dismantled. Dr. Munro said the hot winds facilitate the hatching of eggs, but the precise influences which determine the migration of locusts from their permanent homes have not yet been accurately determined. The advance of a swarm can be seen at a distance of seven to ten miles; it has the appearance of a cloud the size of which had been carefully estimated to be 40 miles in length and 300 yards in depth, and in America contains at least 169 billions of locusts. They generally travel 40 to 400 feet above the ground, and their flight usually lasts six weeks. It is in the "hopper" stage—the first eight weeks of existence—that locusts do such enormous damage. There are many methods practised for destroying these pests at various stages of their existence. Dr. Munro advocated crushing by means of rollers as the most effectual method to employ in the "hopper" stage. With regard to "fliers" he said, the method of destruction that at the present time is attracting the most attention is by fungi, which is being artificially reproduced and then sent in tubes to the districts infected. The contents are distributed in various ways, and those insects which become infected and die become, in turn, centres of contamination for others. Dr. Munro explained, however, that experiments had not yet confirmed the adoption of this system as the sole means for extermination, and at present if the climatic conditions were unfavourable the fungi was inoperative.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY. AUSTRALIA has done the right thing with Mr. Findley in expelling him from the Victorian Assembly for reproducing the "Irish People's" libel on the King. Mr. Findley is a labour representative, elected by the working men of the capital city, and is conductor of a labour organ. Most of the labour journals deem it necessary to be disloyal as well as democratic and Mr. Findley overstepped the bounds. Had the incident occurred at any other time than the present it might not have been regarded so seriously. Just now Australia is bubbling over with loyalty, the result of the royal visit. The reproduction of the article, while the royal guests were still in their midst, made the offence the more heinous. Mr. Findley disclaimed any sympathy with the article, but that did not save him. Nor should it, for a man who could be guilty of such execrable taste and such a gross insult to his country's visitors is not a fit and proper person to represent any constituency in the Legislative Assembly.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICES. WE are glad to see that the Improvement Trust has decided to build offices of its own. It was not without difficulty that Mr. Rebsch got the consent of his colleagues, some of whom failed to recognise that by erecting a suitable building they may let off a portion of it and sit rent free for life. It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Hughes remarked, that the Board is not in a position at present accurately to estimate its requirements, but as it finds them increase, it can take up more of the rooms for its own purposes and reduce the number it lets. It is an unfortunate thing that the provisions of the Act are so ambiguously worded as to render it necessary for the Board to take Counsel's opinion as to the powers it confers on the body it brought into existence. If this step were necessary, the time to amend the Act has arrived. There is only one class of persons who make lawyers rich.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have returned to Simla from Naldera and Mushobra respectively.

THE Municipal Standing Committee yesterday considered an interesting report, from Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, on the rate of filtration of water per square yard per 24 hours. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, it was resolved that the report be forwarded to the Corporation for information, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date the plans and estimates under preparation together with proposals for meeting the cost of the additional filter beds.

AT the High Court yesterday, on the application of the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, on behalf of Messrs. J. Baptista, Dorabjee, Nasarwanjee, Bahadurjee, and Khurshedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling directed a rule *nisi* to issue to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be restrained from signing any cheque or other order, directing the Bank of Bombay to pay to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the solicitors of the Corporation, or any one on their behalf, the sum of Rs. 21,000, ordered to be paid by a resolution of the Corporation passed on the 24th instant, and also calling upon the Corporation to show cause why they should not be restrained from ordering or permitting the payment of the sum to their solicitors. An interim injunction was also granted in the same terms.

THE Government have sanctioned the retirement of Mr. J. J. Allen, Deputy Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, on August 5th, when he will attain the age of 55. Mr. A. B. Larkins will presumably succeed him.

THE Simla Fine Arts exhibition will be opened on August 19th, pictures being received a week beforehand. Major Cowper has taken up the duties of honorary secretary, and the full prospectus will shortly be issued. It will contain an announcement that no work will be accepted for exhibition which cannot claim a moderate amount of artistic skill.

IT has been decided that in the event of the civil station of Dera Ghazi Khan being seriously flooded when the Indus rises, the civil officers and establishments shall, if necessary, be moved into the native infantry lines. In this event the wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers will return to Bhuj, and the cavalry will be withdrawn to Mooltan, with the exception of a field troop, which will remain as escort to the civil authorities.

A CURIOUS incident occurred at the last sitting of the county magistrates at Nottingham. A hawker had been discovered in search of game, and had got away from the policeman. The latter, however, secured his dog, and detained it. The policeman subsequently identified the hawker, and found out his place of abode. But he required corroboration of his evidence of identity, as the hawker protested he was not the person who had been chased. The police officer was puzzled at first but finally hit upon a happy idea, he would keep the dog he had captured and take it to the court as a witness. He did this, and, as long as the was put into the dock, the dog struggled violently to escape from the police, and when it did tried its best to reach the man in the dock. "The dog knows you," said the presiding magistrate, with a smile. The hawker was obliged to confess that was so, and he was fined.

A CORRESPONDENT who was at Jamnaderipettah, a village 50 miles from Vizagapatam, on the 8th inst. thus describes the locust invasion:—"Whichever way we looked, for miles away, there could be seen nothing but swarms—millions and billions—of locusts, while above us to the height of more than a furlong, these same creatures were winging their noisy way to the great distress of a few pigeons and crows, which had to flutter exceedingly in order to find two or three inches of room for escaping from these flying insects. . . Fortunately, they dared not hurt men and we could easily make our passage through their very midst. On Monday following, I went to the foot of the Ghauts and all the way found traces of them. . . I was surprised to see huge branches of even tamarind trees hang helplessly by the side of their trunks broken by the tremendous weight of the locusts which had made a night's stay on these trees."

IT unfortunately appears from the last report of Mr. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that the recent experiments with rat-killing virus have proved a failure. Mr. Hankin writes:—"In 1896 I found that it was innocuous to Bombay rats when administered in food, though capable of causing infection when injected under the skin. My later experiments show that rats in Agra are still more refractory, resisting the virus both when given in food or subcutaneously. I discovered that a minute dose injected intracranially caused generalized infection and death of the animal; but as a series of passages in this way through rats caused no increase in virulence, the observation is merely of theoretical interest. Danysz, the discoverer of this microbe, found that it is only effective in causing a disappearance of rats in about 50 per cent. of the localities in which it has been tried."

MR. YERKES, THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

I CONFESS that an American millionaire always interests me. It is not that when you come to know him, he turns out to be much happier from his gigantic fortunes, or that often he increases your desire to make money—too frequently he preaches louder eloquence than any gospel, or than any preacher, the ever-fresh parable of the Vanity of Human Wishes. But I never yet met an American millionaire that was not a striking, an interesting, and a powerful personality. Indeed, the main distinction I would draw between all American men who get to the top and all Englishmen who are successful, is that very often the Englishman is the creature of circumstance, or of great family influence, or of inherited fortune, or of that success which always comes to inoffensive mediocrity in the war between well-matched men of robust, vigorous, and exasperating originality.

MONEY WORSHIP.

But the American who has got to the top has usually had to start from the bottom; and has got there by sheer force of an iron will, a daring courage, a genius for seizing opportunity. The making of money is still the chief occupation, the main standard of success, the ideal of the seventy millions of strong, stern men, and restless and luxurious women, who inhabit the vast continent; and the man, therefore, who gets to the top has had to encounter, to conquer, a mad mob of millions of competitors—hustling, hiting, tearing each other—tigers in the tiger-pit of modern, and especially of modern American, competition. Disraeli, in one of his novels—"Lothair," I think—expresses wonder why it is that the Man of Action, and especially the soldier, commands an amount of interest that can never be attained by the Man of Thought. The statesman, or the "litterateur," or the novelist, they all pale in interest, in popularity, in the idolatry of crowds, before the successful soldier. I am disposed to say that the same is true—even to those who are not Americans—of the intense and absorbing interestingness of the millionaire.

THE ARCH-MILLIONAIRE.

However all this may be, the arch-millionaire interests me; and I sit down to the study of him with strange and absorbed curiosity. When I first saw Mr. Yerkes enter the hall of the house where I met him, I was at once pleased and surprised. I had heard so much of the relentless resolution, audacity, and multiform victories associated with his name—that I could scarcely believe that this was the dread and dreaded man whom so many had tried to beat, who had walked over so many wrecks of competition, hatred, envy, popular hatred and condemnation. For there have been few men of his time, even in America, who have had more bitter enemies—have fought more terrific fights. In 1886 he came to Chicago from Philadelphia, unknown and not very rich; last year when he left it with millions in his pockets he had practical control of every tramway line in its scores of miles with their millions of passengers in that vast, teeming, marvellous city. And for every day of all the fourteen years he has been engaged in this gigantic work he has been called every name in the vocabulary of abuse; he has been fought, assailed, vilified.

HIS PORTRAIT.

A man rather below the middle height—with a heavy snow-white moustache, a pale complexion; with that slight tendency towards an enlarged girth that comes with middle age; with white hair, with fine dark eyes, and with a soft voice and a subdued manner—such is Mr. Yerkes. The first, indeed the supreme and most lasting impression he makes upon you, is Serenity. He comes, I believe, of Quaker blood; and the face is a Quaker face; with that quietism which is and always remains the expression of the man or woman who has begun life amid the prolonged silences and the stern self-discipline and self-control of the Society of Friends. The voice—soft, low, never raised above a minor key—is in perfect accord with the expression; and the eyes—with their curious immobility and a certain sweetness and just the least touch of mocking humour—complete this picture of one of those silent, quiet, iron men, that rule the storm and ride the cyclone in the elemental and Titanic wars of American industry.

STERN SELF-CONTROL.

The pallor of the complexion, ivory in its intensity, yet indicates health, not fragility—a certain distinction and refinement—as of a man who has always exercised severe self-restraint; and who has never poisoned his system and coloured his cheeks with the flowing wine or the overbounteous, over-laden table. And Mr. Yerkes is, indeed, a man who has sternly controlled himself. He never takes tea nor coffee, and he never smokes, though he may be tempted into a couple of glasses of light champagne at dinner.

And yet, with all this impression of supreme serenity, you cannot be with the man for more than half-an-hour without becoming conscious of all the iron strength there is behind the ivory cheek, the soft brown eye, the low voice. He speaks slowly, with something of the characteristic American drawl; and he seems much more disposed to listen than to talk—unless he finds that the atmosphere is sympathetic and appreciative, and that he can reveal his inner self.

And then you do hear talk worth listening to. Cold, easy with every word spoken slowly, and every word coming out as clear cut, as fitted to the word that has preceded and will follow, as though he were making a mosaic of jewels, Mr. Yerkes tells the tale of his life; of his conflicts; of his enemies; of his friends; and often leaving these behind, he sums up his theory of the world and his lessons from life in some anecdote told with brevity, without a superfluous word, with quiet but expressive gesture—above all, with full appreciation of the dramatic points.

THE REAL MAN—AN ENIGMA.

And observing him, you realise that he is also observing everything. Bright and soft as those eyes of his are, one cannot fail to notice that they are watchful, observant—that nothing escapes them—and that behind them lies one of those strange, powerful brains—wax to receive, marble to retain, realistic, concrete—which will be able by-and-by to reproduce everything with the fidelity of a mirror or a phonograph. And when you have realised all this, you realise at the same time that while these eyes look out, it is difficult—it is impossible for anyone to look in through them. Unmoving, looking straight at you, they remain impenetrable as the eyes of the Sphinx. From that man you learn just what he wants to let you know, and no more.

AS FRIEND AND FOE.

Altogether, I have never seen a man who seemed so throughly formidable—so supreme in self-control—in knowledge of what he wants—in inflexible resolve to get there—in enduring, though not rancorous resentment—in a tenacity that never relaxes its grip of a great enterprise of a friend's hand, of an enemy's throat.

THE DREAD FINANCIER.

IT is characteristic of such a man that he has been some-what shocked by the roughness of our methods of controversy. He relates with a look—half of amusement, half of real pain—the hard things he has heard Englishmen say to each other in the eagerness of their conflicts over some point of business. Such and such a man is very "positive," he says of a well-known big financier: as if Mr. Yerkes himself were a man whom any power on earth had ever made swerve from a purpose! But the statement is genuine all the same; for I have no doubt that in the very agony of his worst battle with a man, Mr. Yerkes never raises that even, low voice of his, never uses a harsh word; seems to be pliant, soft, conciliatory, and all the time is moving his pawns into the exact place on the chess board where he desires that they should be.

A FINAL IMPRESSION.

Such are my impressions of that strange, new portent—the American millionaire that, sighing for new worlds to conquer, has come to London to reverse our methods, to startle and renew our old systems and methods—to bring to Europe the gigantic projects—the fearless daring—that are so characteristic of America, with her rivers that are seas, her States that are continents, her simple private citizens, that are forces more potent than armies, or fleets, or Tsars.—*M. A. P.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER FROM THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE "IRISH PEOPLE'S" LIBEL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Victorian Assembly has adopted by 64 against 17 votes a motion of the Treasurer, expelling Mr. Findley, member for Melbourne, who is editor of a labour organ, owing to the latter having reproduced an article from the "Irish People" libelling the King.

Mr. Findley disclaimed any sympathy with the article.

FRENCH TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

BUILDING QUARTERS.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he understood that the French were building quarters for their troops at Shanghai.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

His Majesty the King to-day presented a detachment of the Central African Regiment with medals for service in Ashanti and Gambia.

THE COMMAND AT TIENTSIN.

General Creagh succeeds General Campbell in command of our forces at Tientsin in a fortnight.

THE QUESTION OF RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Lord Raglan during the army debate in the Lords last night said that if the recruiting inducements for the army were not sufficient Government would not hesitate to submit proposals necessary to secure an efficient army.

THE COAL TAX.

On the motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the Commons have agreed to a rebate in the duty on small coal the value of which does not exceed six shillings per ton.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

The Mission of the Thibetan Dalailama conveying a letter and presents to the Tsar has arrived at Odessa.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ASSAILANT.

Weiland, the assailant of the Emperor William at Bremen, has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

Lieutenant Garwood, 1st Royal Scots, proceeds to South Africa.

Revised estimates have been called for by Government for completion of the accommodation for a full battalion of British Infantry at Aden.

Colonel V. A. Schalch officiates D. A. G., Bengal Command headquarters, vice General Dyer, proceeding home on eight months' leave, Colonel H. S. Wheatley acting as Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Schalch.

Captain Hobson, 1st Battery R. H. A., officiates as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General, Artillery, vice Capt. Knapp, on special duty.

The Secretary of State has approved of the despatch home of urgent cases amongst the Military Invalids by mail steamer instead of by troopship.

The purchase this season is sanctioned of 475 horses at an average cost of rupees 675 each for the two new Howitzer Batteries which are expected this year from Home.

The Government of India have approved of the rates of subscriptions to be paid by men of the Hyderabad Contingent being fixed in Government instead of in "hali sicca" rupees.

The Bengal and Punjab Rifle Association annual meeting will be held at Meerut from December 4th to 18th.

His Highness the Maharao of Kota will shortly be attached to the Deoli Irregular Force for a course of military training.

Captain C. V. Sloane-Stanley, 12th Lancers, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

General Gaselee has submitted proposals regarding the staff of the force to be left in China, and these are now under consideration.

Major T. C. Compton, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Madras Command.

A sum of Rs. 3,20,306 has been provided by Government for the construction of officers' quarters, new barracks, and their subsidiary buildings, for the additional Mountain Battery to be located at Quetta.

Captain Edgell, Military Works Services, will be entrusted with the building of the new gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore, the final plans for which are now being passed.

As regards the Cordite factory in the Nilgiris, good progress is being made with the buildings. Major Babington, Ordnance Department, returns from England next month, bringing with him a portion of the European staff required for the factory.

CAPTAIN R. T. MOORE, R. A., Proof Officer, Balasore, is now in England obtaining all the necessary information at Enfield Factory regarding the buildings, machinery, plant, etc., required for the manufacture of rifles in India. The site of the small-arms factory will probably be Ishapur, where, with the abolition of the gunpowder factory in consequence of the introduction of cordite, ample ground is in possession of the Government.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 26.—Tritton, Major, Bombay, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 26.—Morris, Lieutenant, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Vanderzee, Captain, Madras, R. A., on duty to Madras.

THE S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

ENGINES BREAK DOWN.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ernest Simons, Captain Vaquier, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Marseilles, experienced usual monsoon. The Captain also reports that the engines of the vessel broke down on the 19th instant, and she had to stop for two hours to repair the damage. On the 25th instant when entering the Bombay harbour, the engines again broke down entirely. The vessel has entered the dry dock to make the damage good. She was advertised to sail to-day for China, &c., but will not be able to proceed on her voyage until the repairs are completed.

A LECTURE ON SCIENCE AND RELIGION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

A large gathering, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was held at the Town Hall to-day, it being the occasion of Revd. G. Manley's lecture on "Science and Religion." The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh presided in the absence of Mr. Rivaz, who is ill and in opening the proceedings referred to the high position amongst scholars occupied by Mr. Manley and dwelt upon mistakeness of idea which prevails in certain circles to the effect that Western Science is making an end of Western Religion and that science and religion are sworn enemies. Mr. Manley then delivered a lecture which was listened to with attention. The gist of the argument was that the majority of the leaders of the scientific world to-day are Christians, a decreasing minority only being Atheists. To establish this proposition Mr. Manley quoted letters he had received from various fellows of the Royal Society and other lights. He went on to show that revival in religion has everywhere accompanied scientific advance and that Oxford and Cambridge, as they are centres of scientific activity, are also centres of two of the principal religious movements of recent years. The Bishop of Lahore followed with a speech in which he admitted there had been a period when many religious men were swept into agnosticism by the wave of science but claimed that the readjustment of religious thought had since taken place that had removed the antagonism so that a change on both sides had occurred, science finding itself no longer opposed to Christianity, while the latter welcomed to its ranks that earnest patient seeker after truth that was the real man of science whose discoveries rightly viewed threw a flood of light on religion and helped materially to demonstrate the power and goodness of God.

FINDING IN THE SHELL FILLING ACCIDENT CASE.

The confirmation is notified of the finding and sentence of the court martial at Secunderabad on Capt. H. E. Molesworth in connection with the recent shell filling accident. The Prisoner is acquitted of contravention of regulations for doing the operation in a gun shed but is found guilty of neglecting to comply with the rule directing the immediate presence of the officer in charge. The sentence is a severe reprimand.

THE LADY CURZON VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The list of subscriptions issued to-day by Colonel Fenn shows the total paid or promised to Lady Curzon's Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund now amounts to only five thousand rupees short of four lakhs.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S SECOND LEVEE AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 26.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, held his second levee in Poona at the Council Hall this evening. The number of presentations among both European and Native gentlemen was much above the average for the last two or three years. Three quarters of an hour previous to the levee the compound presented quite an animated scene. The gallery was filled with ladies. Lady Northcote witnessed the presentations and the guard of honour was furnished by the Shropshire Light Infantry with their band and colours under the command of Captain Welman and was drawn up opposite the main entrance. At 4-30 His Excellency and staff drove up in state with the bodyguard under Captain Crawford. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Stanley. In another carriage were Surgeon-Color Crol. Captain Pollard, and Capt. Wood. The band of the Shropshires struck up the National Anthem, the guard then presenting arms. On alighting His Excellency inspected the guard of honour and a few minutes after His Excellency entered the hall, the presentation of gentlemen entitled to a private entree commenced, the members of His Excellency's Council being presented first. Later the doors were thrown open and the public entree began which nearly took half an hour. His Excellency at the conclusion, accompanied by Mr. Hill, drove to Ganeshkhind.

GENERAL LOW'S INSPECTION OF THE 16th BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Sir Robert Low, accompanied by the Bombay Army Head Quarters Personal and District Staff, inspected the 16th Bombay Infantry on their return from Jubaland whither they departed some six months ago from Poona. The troops were drawn up in line on their own ground and as General Low arrived the men presented arms. After inspection the men and asking a few questions the General had the regiment drawn up in quarter column and the officers called to front when he addressed them and said: It gave him great pleasure to welcome them back again on their return from Africa and congratulated them on bringing back with them a despatch from the General Officer Commanding in Jubaland, in which he was glad to note that officer reported that they did their duty well as soldiers and that their discipline had been examplary. He was pleased to note that Col. Leigh and Lieut. and Adjt. Bridges had been specially mentioned in the despatches. They all knew that it was his great wish that all Bombay Regiments should have a spell of field service and congratulated them upon being selected for duty which they had just so ably accomplished and hoped that all of them would soon be able to visit their homes and families.

The General then returned to Poona, and the men were dismissed.

MISAPPROPRIATION IN AN INDIGO CONCERN.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

William Noblett Davis, Manager of the Delowry Indigo concern, Purneah, who was charged with criminal misappropriation of money belonging to the concern was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees. He appealed to the District Judge who rejected the appeal. He has been sent down to Calcutta jail as there is no accommodation for European prisoners in Purneah.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MR. H. ST. JOHN.

The two Durwans who were charged with the assault of Mr. H. St. John Jackson, Editor of the "Indian Gardening" some time back were acquitted to-day by an Honorary Bench of Magistrates who did not believe that the assault was committed without provocation.

WINNERS IN THE CALCUTTA DERBY LOTTERY.

58 members of the European Reserve Force, Calcutta Police, who drew 'Veronese' in the Calcutta Derby lottery received a thousand and fifty rupees each to-day.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

MADAME MELBA'S REAPPEARANCE.

SARAH BERNHARDT AT HER MAJESTY'S.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

At the Fine Art Society in the West Room is on view for a short time a small collection of the water-colour drawings of the late Mr. Henry Harper. His wanderings were through the Holy Land and in Egypt, lands that have occupied the ordinary painter abroad as much as, say, Suffolk and Surrey have at home. And, so, there are certain subjects which we meet inevitably, the Sphinx, the Pyramids, with that familiar drift of vapour just below their summits, groups of tufty date palms, a Bedouin on a camel, the Wailing Place of the Jews. Still, even on a first glance at the wall, we feel that the artist's subject was not so much the features of Eastern travel as a tourist might note them in a diary, as its larger and subtler interests for the artist, Eastern light, Eastern atmosphere, the sharply-marked shadows, and the ricfulness of the afterglow. So he gives us, No. 12, "Returning with the Goats, Luxor," the breadth and suavity of colour of that foreground of dove coloured sand, the ground of the deserted tract broken up in tumuli, a greyed sky, a solitary minaret, the very feeling of the East suggested by the air and light no less than by the architecture and landscape, or, in contrast to this peaceful, soothing bit of colour, that hill slope in a blaze of light that casts purple shadows on the white sands, and strolling along it women of Bethlehem, advancing down towards you, the colours of their draperies so vivid in the sunshine as to make the eye wink from their prismatic strength. It is the East, but the East by its breadth of brilliancy rather than by forms or feature. Very characteristic is No. 62, "The Dead Sea," its lifeless level of indigo water backed by a range of rocky heights whose inhospitality is softened by the suffusion of the rosy sunset light. The solitariness of these scenes is what the painter can express, and their desolateness, as in the fine drawing of the "Wilderness of Shur," the wilderness where the Children of Israel wandered three days without water, its dreary expanse seen here bounded and barred in by ridges of jagged rock, clear and yet blue in the distance under a saffron sky swept by clouds of slatey blue. Something of the same effect, an effect of expanse, but here without the dreariness, is No. 34, "The Mount of Deliverance," again a sandy plain stretching away and up to a vast range of rocky mountain, level-topped in the warm pink of the sunset of the sun that has actually set, but that leaves its bar of pale salmon light glowing up into the blue sky. Mr. Harper has got the varieties of Eastern light, and so his "Jerusalem," No. 23, is a blonde drawing, soft and broad, with its ranked houses and grouped domes and minarets all held in and enclosed by the walls that rise at one side on the scarp of the hill. Other painters have given us this view, but at a different time of day and with a different colour scheme. Mr. Harper, however, was the first artist—recently, at all events—to draw Mount Sinai, and he has painted it here in the grey morning light, No. 97, and again with the glow of the evening sun upon it, No. 108. These drawings are in many ways the most interesting in the whole collection. The work is careful and, in a way, learned, the rock formation is given with an accuracy that would go far to satisfy a geologist, while the vastness, dignity, solitude, inaccessibility of the great Mountain are suggested, and the suggestion heightened, by the airy quality of the skies, so different in each drawing. The Bedouin story-teller, with its Eastern figures grouped under canvas, listening with lazy Oriental enjoyment to anecdote poured forth with easy Oriental inventiveness, seems to us mere commonplace. There the painter has had his rivals whom he has not surpassed. His strength lies, as we have suggested, in the light and atmosphere of the East which glows from or hangs over his paper.

Once more Covent Garden seemed to be decidedly "in season" on June 6th, when Madame Melba made her first appearance this year. It was essentially a "dress" audience. The ladies brought out their tiaras, the subscribers mustered in force, every box and stall was full, and the display of jewels must have been a delight to many a feminine eye. The Australian prima donna, who has been spending a portion of her holiday up the river, was in the best of health, voice, and spirits; indeed almost too robust in health, perhaps, for the realistic representation of the luckless Mimi, who is supposed to die on the stage of consumption. Moreover, as Puccini's "La Boheme," which, during the past two or three years, she has specially taken under patronage, is not a very long opera, the "mad" scene from "Lucia" was addeded as an afterpiece. Donizetti's opera itself is now quite a thing of the past, and the once famous contract scene, in which Persiani, Rubini, and Tamburini curdled the blood of audiences in our fathers' days, is now considered very tame business indeed. But the "mad" music, ridiculous as it seems to a 20th century audience from a dramatic point of view, is at any rate an excellent vocal exercise, not to be attempted save by those who have made a special study of the florid art. Among the few eminent singers now before the public competent to sing the Italian roulades of 60 years ago is Madame Melba, and the music last night was again rendered with that consummate ease, accuracy, and fluency, as well as with that silvery purity of voice which it demands. Mimi in Puccini's opera would no doubt be a more striking figure if it were more dramatically acted. But Madame Melba at any rate sings the music practically to perfection, while also she plays the part with much charm, and in the last two acts with considerable pathos. Fel. Scheff made a most delightful representative of Musetta, whom in the gay tavern scene in the second act M. M. Gilibert and Isnardon mischievously hoisted on their shoulders, and, amid much laughter, carried off at the head of the procession of soldiers. The music of Rodolfo proved a little high for the voice of Signor Anselmi, if we may judge by the sotto voce and falsetto in which he occasionally indulged; but he sang well and acted the part with much animation, while Signor Scotti was an admirable Maecello. Altogether this was one of the brightest and best performances we have had at the Opera this season.

On Wednesday "Die Meistersinger," given for the first time this season, drew a large audience. Except that Herr Knote, the Walther, who was admirable in the first two acts, sang himself hoarse before the Prize scene, the performance, under Herr Lohse, was a good one. Herr Van Rooy enters thoroughly into the spirit of the part of Hans Sachs, and sang although for some reason he makes up a good deal older than Wagner intended, for Sachs was a man supposed to be still available for matrimony, he nevertheless brought out the humour of the character, and the music better, perhaps, than anyone else now on our stage could do. Frau Gadski was again a very charming representative of Eva, who sings her music in a manner which shows how completely sympathetic it is to her and acts the part gracefully bringing out many details which are missed by other less accomplished artists. Herr Beiss and Mdlle. Olitzka played in sprightly fashion the parts of the apprentice and his sweetheart, and Mr. Bispham's antics as Backmesser caused much laughter.

At Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin commenced their season by introducing us to M Edmond Rostand's now famous play, "L'Aiglon." The attention given to and the reception bestowed upon M. Rostand's play might be described as a triumph of distinction. "L'Aiglon," is a very long play; it contains very many recitative passages that are treated at far greater length than we are usually accustomed to listen to upon this side of the Channel, and yet they continuously delight of because the thoughts contained in them are strung up to such a high pitch of nobility. Whether "L'Aiglon" is an absolutely great play or no is a question that one would not care to have to decide in a necessarily hasty summary. That it is a highly aimed and a nobly intentioned one could hardly be contested. And this note of distinction, that I have remarked upon as existing conspicuously exists in its interpretation. Madame Sarah Bernhardt was admirably in condition to act for us; the "voix d'or" did not seem to be a tradition, but an actual fact—her beautifully cadenced utterance held us spell-bound—her intense vitality thrilled us through and through at all the crucial moments of the play M. Coquelin was also quite at his best in the character of the "visil moustache," Flambeau, a veteran of the Empire. Even in the cold pages of summarised biography, Napoleon's son, the Duc de Reichstadt, is an interesting figure. The French poet, Barthelemy, journeyed to Vienna to present him with a copy of a work on "Napoleon in Egypt"; he was not permitted to have access to the young Duke, but, on a further poem, "Le Fils de l'Homme," he has left us a very vivid description of how in a Viennese theatre, no better lighted than a third-rate Parisien cabaret, he saw the pale mask of the youthful son of "The Lion" painted upon the gloom enclosed by a private box. For this appreciation of the pathos and picturesqueness of the Duc de Reichstadt's personality, Barthelemy was tried for disseminating anti-monarchical and Bonapartist doctrines, and in spite of (or could it possibly have been in consequence of) his defending himself at his trial in verse he was imprisoned and very heavily fined.

This adventure of Barthelemy's shows us that the potential disturbing qualities in the Duc de Reichstadt, which form the subject matter of M. Rostand's drama, were held to be very real matters in the years in which L'Aiglon still continued to live. The first act of "L'Aiglon" sketches the Austrian Court, in which the Duc de Reichstadt was domesticated semi-imprisoned, his popularity there, and the efforts that were being made to obtain access to him from French sympathisers. It delineates also the growing influence upon him of his father's extraordinary career. And later we find how this influence was strengthened by the indomitable Flambeau, a Napoleonic veteran, who obtained access to the Duke disguised as a lackey, to point out to him how France still thought of him and longed for his return. In perhaps the most striking scene of the play, Metternich, on behalf of the Emperor Franz, the allies, and the general peace of Europe, wishes to nullify this effect, leads the young Duke to a mirror, and, holding up a candelabra, forces him to realise that there is nothing really in him of the great Napoleon, but that his personality is every whit of it derived from decadent Spanish and Austrian sources. Still, by a somewhat complicated intrigue, the Duke's escape is contrived, and we find him towards the end of the play upon the field of Wagram, communicating semi-insanely with the spirits of those who have fallen in the Napoleonic wars. These, after driving him almost to distraction with the story of their sufferings, in turn elate him by exclaiming in chorus "Vive l'Empereur!" The sudden arrival upon the field of the Austrian regiment that the Duc de Reichstadt commands recalls him to something nearer sanity and to a sense of his own inadequacy to handle to any vital effect the conditions amidst which he is placed. The final act is chiefly occupied with a stately and moving death scene. Madame Sarah Bernhardt, as has been indicated above, presented us with a performance of great beauty and value in her Aiglon. That she should look the hectic boy of eighteen of the portraits was, of course, impossible, but apart from this her impersonation was imaginatively conceived and beautifully executed. Nothing that M. Coquelin, or anyone else, could possibly do, could very well do better than his Flambeau, in its soldierly loyalty and geniality, its fine blend of seriousness and humour. The general level of support given to Madame Bernhardt and M. Coquelin reached a high level of merit, but the cast is such an enormous one that it is impossible to deal with in detail. The play is very well put upon the stage, and gives us a vivid and moving picture of what the aspect of things was some seventy years ago.

On Saturday night, at the Lyric Theatre, Mr. Tom B. Davis's company appeared for the first time in a new modern extravaganza, entitled "The Silver Slipper." The central figure of the musical comedy is a charming young lady, one Stella, an inhabitant of the planet Venus. Now this planet has many advantages, not the least of which is that there are no men on it, and consequently crime and wickedness are at a discount. Unfortunately Stella finds this paradise a trifle dull and attempts to vary the monotony by peering through the clouds at the earth beneath. She has discovered that two sexes exist there and one of them greatly interests her. Detected in this depraved curiosity, Stella aggravates her offence by kicking one of her silver slippers earthwards. The severest penalty that can be inflicted on the planet Venus is pronounced upon her. She is banished to earth, nevermore to return, unless she can find her slipper. Nothing daunted by this terrible sentence, Stella descends, and naturally causes some confusion on her tour round the world in search of the lost footgear. Man delights her to such an extent that she sees a possible lover in every male she meets. Her innocent advances are frequently misunderstood by the grosser mortals of earth, and the situations so evolved are productive of not a little merriment. Stella, in fact, meets with so many rebuffs that in the end, having recovered her lost slipper, she is glad to hie back to her planet, a sadder and a wiser immortal. Mr. Leslie Stuart, who is responsible for the music, has done his share of the work carefully and with good effect. Though somewhat lacking in subtlety and contrast, the melodies are excellently harmonised and full of brightness and rhythm. Mr. Stuart does not attempt to break fresh ground, for his music throughout is reminiscent of "Florodora." A double sextette, "Come little girl, and tell me truly," reminds one forcibly of "Tell me, pretty maiden." One of the composer's happiest inspirations is a concerted number entitled "Hunt the slipper," the success of which was materially assisted by the excellent stage-management evinced in its complicated movements. Mr. Owen Hall, who supplies the "book," is fairly successful, but in the second act the opera is burdened by a wealth of dialogue and incident not remarkable for wit or coherence, which on Saturday night heavily handicapped the play. Miss Winired Hare plays the lady from Venus with grace and animation. A clever artist, as well as an excellent vocalist, she is not content with merely singing her numbers, but also pays careful attention to the dramatic possibilities of the character. The part of Samuel Twanks, a riding master and racing tout, affords Mr. Willie Edouin abundant opportunities for evoking laughter, of which he takes full advantage. Miss Connie Edies plays a small part in her own inimitable style, and the other characters are suitably represented. Chorus and orchestra are alike irreproachable, and both work hard for the success of the play. The reception accorded the piece was in the main favourable, though home signs of disapproval were not wanting at the conclusion.

During the present week there has been some conversation concerning the production of M. Paderewki's new opera "Manru" at Covent Garden, the suggestion being to bring over at once the whole production from Dresden, principal artists, chorus, ballet, orchestra, conductor, scenery, and dresses for four special representations. This year, however, the idea is impracticable chiefly because contracts have been entered into by the Syndicate with costly vocalists to sing on certain dates, and the arrangements for the rest of the season are already complete. There is, however, every reason to hope that "Manru" will be heard in London next year. Details of its highly successful production at Dresden we gave last Friday. Mr. Adlington is now in treaty for its production next winter in the United States.

THE Garter Tower at Windsor Castle, which has hitherto been the official residence of the Master of the Household, is in future to be occupied by Captain Frederick Grey Ponsonby, Equerry-in-Ordinary to the King, and assistant private secretary to his Majesty. Captain Ponsonby is a son of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, who was for many years keeper of the Privy Purse and private secretary to Queen Victoria, and, through his mother, he is a great-grandson of Earl Grey, the Minister who carried the Reform Bill of 1832.

A WRITER in the "Fortnightly," evidently well-informed, remarks of the Russian peasantry:—We take chronic famine for granted in Russia, but perhaps do not realise, that so recently as 1898, when comparatively little was heard of it, over sixteen millions of people were returned as suffering from famine, either "total, severe, or partial," to quote the official technique of classification that the permanence of the thing necessitates. Disease rages in the track of hunger. Whole villages are a prey to the foulest physical corruption. Yet Russia's chief export is food, and famine would cease if she could afford to keep the corn which must be sold to pay the tax-gatherer. Practically nothing, of course, is put back into the land. The decrease of live-stock goes with the exhaustion of the soil.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were also present Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote and Mr. K. N. Wadia.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman from Mr. Bhica Cailtanjee, complaining of not getting water in the cisterns fixed in the privies of his houses, No. 40, Old Hanuman Lane.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna enquired why water was not supplied to the cistern? Did the Water Engineer desire that typhoid fever should prevail in Bombay? It was a serious complaint and the Commissioner would do well to look into it. The gentleman seemed to have made repeated requests but without any result. If what the gentleman said was true, it did not speak well about the administration of the water department.

The chairman pointed out that the Water Inspector said that the pipes were choked.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that the Water Engineer generally relied upon the reports made by his subordinats, and in order, therefore, to find out the correctness or otherwise of statements made by either party, he should pay one or two surprise visits and ascertain the truth or otherwise of the complaints.

It was then resolved to send Mr. Bhicka's letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

DR. CAYLEY ON THE FILTRATION OF WATER.

The Committee considered the report from Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, on the rate of Filtration of water per square yard per 24 hours;

In the course of a report on the experiment carried on for some months as to the effect of working the filter at Malabar Hill at different rates, Dr. Cayley said:—

"Experiments have been carried on for some months as to the effects of working the filter on Malabar Hill at different rates. The rates that have been tried are as follows:—700 gallons per square yard per 24 hours; 627 gallons per square yard per 24 hours; 520 gallons per square yard per 24 hours; 417 gallons per square yard per 24 hours. Two or three different observations were made at each of these rates. At the higher rate of 700 gallons per square yard, the filter charged with the finer sand could not be worked and the filters in which the coarser sand was, could only be used. For practical purposes, it appears that the filters cannot be worked for more than two or three days at a rate exceeding 627 gallons per square yard per 24 hours without clogging up. As it is advisable that the filters should be worked at as rapid a rate as is consistent with efficiency and at the same time at a rate which can practically be carried on, the experiments were mainly carried out with the object of finding out if the rate of 627 gallons per square yard, which is the fastest practical rate that can be employed continuously, filtered the water sufficiently. The results of some of the experiments at the different rates are given. From these it appears that there is very little difference in the effects of filtration at rates of 627 gallons and under. There were variations in the differents experiments, now one rate and now another seeming more favourable; but the differences were so small that they would be quite accounted for by any delay that might have occurred in making the plates for bacteriological examination. The bacteria in the filtered water tend to increase rapidly in number, and there might be a difference in the number found according as to whether after collection the samples at Malabar Hill a train could be caught to Parel at once or not. The experiments made at the higher rate of 700 gallons through the coarser sand show that the filtration has not been so efficient. Generally, the experiments have shown that a filtration at the rate of 627 gallons per square yard per 24 hours, filters the water efficiently, and, as this is the fastest rate at which the filters can in practice be worked, this should be the rate at which the calculations should be made when determining the filtering area required to filter the whole of the Tulsi supply."

Sir Balchandra said that it was an exceedingly interesting report. He moved that the report be forwarded to the Corporation for information, with reference to two of their resolutions, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date the plans and estimates under preparation, together with proposals for meeting the cost of the additional filter beds.

Mr. Dadachanji considered the rate of filtration, as recommended by Dr. Cayley, to be a high one. Even if the Corporation had to spend more money the whole of the water must be thoroughly filtered. They had at present bad filtration and by the adoption of the recommendation of the report they would have imperfect filtration. They must provide a large area for filtering.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that, as stated by Dr. Dadachanji, it was not a question of money, but a question of space. Dadachanji should know that they were short of filtering area. They must bear in mind the fact that Dr. Cayley had made experiments at a time of the year when the water was very bad.

Dr. Dadachanji moved an amendment to the effect that, instead of the filtration rate being 627 gallons per square yard per 24 hours, the rate should be reduced to 500 gallons.

Mr. Khote said that, in the face of the recommendation of Dr. Cayley, it would not be prudent to reduce the rate.

Sir Bhalchandra said that those experiments were made by Dr. Cayley, who was an excellent officer of high scientific attainments. If an amendment like the one proposed by Dr. Dadachanji were carried, the committee would not only reject the experiments, but would be throwing a slur upon that officer, and would be adopting a standard which might not be quite acceptable to the requirements of the City.

Dr. Dadachanjee's amendment was lost, and Sir Bhalchandra's proposition was carried by a large majority.

THE MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS' COMPROMISE BILL.

The committee next considered a letter addressed to the chairman and members by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors, calling upon them not to act up to the resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the payment of the sum of Rs. 21,000 to Messrs. Crawford, Browns and Co., Solicitors to the Municipality, for the preparation of amendments to the Municipal Act.

Sir Bhalchandra said that they should not be dictated to by outsiders as to what they were required to do.

Mr. Khote said that a rule and an interim injunction had been granted by the High Court in the matter that morning.

Sir Bhalchandra: The Corporation's resolution for the payment of money is not before us.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim: We cannot do more than record the letter.

The letter was then recorded.

The committee then proceeded to consider in camera the question of raising certain loans.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The season of mounted sports opened yesterday evening on the maidan when there was a fairly large gathering of onlookers. There were numerous entries for the various events which were for the most part well contested. The Backwood Stakes was somewhat easily won by Mr. Weatherby, who was saddled, up and away both in his heat and in the final well ahead of the rest of the field. The polo ball race provided several heats and there was a large field for the time race. The pony scurry was easily won by Mr. Fischer who also won the horse scurry after a good race with Mr. Smith. The arrangements for the mounted sports are in the hands of Messrs. F. L. Roberts and W. P. Koe, as joint honorary secretaries. Details:—

TENT PEGGING (HORSES).

Mr. Smith	1
Mr. Froden	2

TENT PEGGING (PONIES)

Mr. Ballantyne	1
Mr. Meade	2
Mr. Roberts	3

BACKWOOD STAKES:—Competitors to placeisaddle on ground, run 50 yards to pony held by syce, lead pony back to saddle, saddle up pony, and ride a given course.

Mr. Weatherby	1
Mr. Crum	2
Mr. Hughes	3

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Graham	1
Mr. Weatherby	2
Mr. P. F. Fischer	3

TIME RACE.—Competitors to ride a given course. The one doing the course in the nearest given time to win. No watches allowed.

Mr. Birkett	1
Mr. Roberts	2
Mr. Graham	3

PONY SCURRY.

Mr. P. E. Fischer	1
Mr. Moore	2
Mr. Ballantyne	3

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. P. F. Fischer	1
Mr. Smith	2
Mr. Ballantyne	3

LAW CHARGES OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A RULE "NISI" GRANTED.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr Justice Starling, the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, moved for a rule *nisi* on behalf of Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Dorabjee Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, and Khurshedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, calling upon Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the acting Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, to show cause why they should not be restrained from issuing any cheque or other order, directing the Bank of Bombay to pay to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Municipal Solicitors, or any one on their behalf Rs. 21,000 ordered to be paid by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation of the 24th June 1901, and also calling upon the Corporation to show cause why they should not be restrained from permitting the payment of the amount to their solicitors.

The applicants, in their petition, stated that they were rate-payers, from whom property taxes were levied under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The taxes so levied from the petitioners together, with all other taxes, were paid to the credit of the Municipal fund under the provisions of section 12 of the Act. By the provisions of that section, the fund was constituted a trust fund, to be held by the Municipal Corporation for the purpose of the Act. The petitioners, as rate-payers, claimed they were entitled to demand that the fund should be applied for the purposes of the Act, and not otherwise, and contended that their rights and property as rate-payers would be injured by the application of any portion of the fund to purposes not authorised by the Act. They said that some time in the year 1897 the Corporation of the City of Bombay thought it advisable to prepare and draft proposed amendments to the Municipal Act, and the Corporation, having previously consulted Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Municipal Solicitors, as to the probable costs for the preparation and draft of the said amendments, by a resolution of the 13th January 1898, made a provision in the budget estimate for 1898-99 for Rs. 10,000 and entrusted the work of preparing the amendments to the said solicitors. The latter having prepared certain draft amendments, prepared a bill of costs for the same, amounting to Rs. 26,000 or thereabouts, and the Standing Committee of the Corporation referred the question of the payment of the bill to the Corporation, with a recommendation that "the matter be left to the Commissioner for arrangement by a compromise," whereupon the Corporation authorised the Commissioner to arrange a compromise with the Municipal Solicitors in respect of the bill. Mr. Harvey, the then Municipal Commissioner, compromised the claim for Rs. 21,000 and the question of the payment of that sum then came before the Corporation, when Mr. T. W. Cuffe, a member of the Corporation and Chairman of the Standing Committee moved, "that sanction be given to the payment from surplus cash balance of the sum of Rs. 21,000, being the amount for which the Municipal Solicitors claim in respect of the preparation of the amendments of the Act had been compromised." Mr. Joseph Baptista, one of the petitioners, then rose to oppose the motion on the ground that it was "ultra vires" for the Corporation to pass a resolution sanctioning the payment; but Mr. Watcha the Chairman, ruled him out of order and said it was not open to him to discuss the legality of the matter. The resolution was passed at a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Baptista was again ruled out of order in attempting to discuss its legality. The petitioners were advised that, upon a proper construction of the provision of the Act in respect of powers and authority of the Corporation in regard to the application of the Municipal fund, the resolution of the Corporation was "ultra vires" and of no effect, that it was clearly incumbent on the Corporation to prevent the payment of the sum and on the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary, by whom all drafts upon the fund must, under the provisions of section 113 of the Act be signed, to forbear from signing any cheque authorising the Municipal bankers, the Bank of Bombay, to pay the sum of Rs. 21,000 to the solicitors. The petitioners had reason to believe that, unless they were restrained by the order of the Court, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary would give effect to the resolution by drawing a cheque on the fund in favour of the solicitors for the sum. The petitioners accordingly prayed that the Court would pass an order requiring the Municipal Corporation to prevent the proposed payment of the sum out of the Municipal fund, and requiring the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary to forbear from signing any cheque on the Bank of Bombay directing the payment of the sum or any part thereof to the solicitors out of the fund. That the Corporation be ordered to pay the costs.

The same petitioners in their affidavit said that the statements contained in the petition were correct. As rate-payers they were entitled to demand that the fund should be applied for the purposes of the Act and not otherwise. Mr. J. Baptista addressed a letter to the Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary, and Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, his solicitors, also addressed another letter to the President and members of the Corporation, both of which were read to the meeting. The resolution for the payment of the money having been passed by the Corporation, Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira wrote another letter to the Commissioner not to make the payment to the Municipal solicitors, to which the Commissioner replied that, if within 14 days an injunction from the Court was not received by him, payment of the sum would be made to the Municipal solicitors in accordance with the resolution passed by the Corporation.

His lordship granted a rule "nisi" as applied for.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

IT is perhaps not premature to say that the mystery of the Hongkong Bank robbery is now practically solved. The partners in the act appear to have been (1) the Chartered Bank Kling tamby, who stole the Hongkong bank reserve duplicate keys deposited at the Chartered Bank for safe keeping; (2) the second Kling tamby of the Hongkong Bank, a man of 25 years' good service; (3) the head Kling tamby of Behn Meyer & Co. who acted as go-between and tempter between the first and second parties.

It is alleged that the Hongkong Bank tamby, who took leave to visit his friends in India the other day, has carried off with him the whole bulk of the missing dols. 50 notes up to about dols. 250,000 in value. He will arrive at one of the Madras ports to-day and will be duly met on arrival by the Indian police. A telegram to this effect may arrive any moment. The steamer in question is the B. I. S

about three or four weeks ago four packages consigned to K. S. No. 120 Pondicherry, the packages being landed at Colombo for transhipment to the s. s. "Dupleix, which arrived a few days ago. On information received, Chief Inspector Marshall accompanied by Inspectors Modder and Elstone, went down to the transhipment warehouse, and on being met there by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Jackson (Principal Collector of Customs), Mr. Labussiere, of the M. M. Company, Mr. Wilson, Manager of the local bank of the Hongkong Bank, and Mr. Lover, of the Wharf and Warehouse Company, proceeded to examine the packages in question. They were very ordinary looking. In one was a table, in another the marble top belonging to it, and in a third some other bits of furniture. The fourth package was a wooden case with a gunny covering. It was supposed to contain cloth, and on being opened such was found to be the case. The cloth was carefully removed, but no money was found, and the search was about to be given up as fruitless, when it struck one of those present that the tin case inside seemed not so deep as the box itself. A rough measurement proved this idea to be correct. The case was removed and a false bottom was discovered Underneath was another layer of tin, and below this the notes were found.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-morrow the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker presiding. There are in all fifteen cases committed for trial, implicating nineteen prisoners, eleven of whom are Hindus, and eight Mahomedans. Four of the cases were committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, three by Mr. P. H. Dastur, two by Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, one by Mr. Dracup, and two by Mr. Lester. Mr. Byrne, the City Coroner, also committed two cases, and in one case the prisoners were held to bail by order of the High Court. There are three murder cases. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Coorjee Domersey, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 8th May last for theft.

2. Dewji Tajoo, committed by Mr. Dastur on the 16th May for murder.

3. Papat Trecum, committed on the 16th May by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for rape.

4. Bhowan Kala, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, for rape.

5. Lakhman Mamjee, committed by Mr. J. Sander-Slater on the 14th May, for murder.

6. Abdul Rahman Ghander, Jadoo, (woman), and Vilibee, (woman) committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater on the 9th May for rape and abetment of rape.

7. Fakira Sheik Mahomed and Janor Mahadeo, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater on the 31st May for rape and abetment of rape.

8. Hari Dharma, committed by Mr. Dastur on the 1st June for attempting to commit murder and suicide.

9. Ismail Alibias Ibram Adamji, committed by Mr. A. W. Lester on the 30th May, for cheating.

10. Abdul Kadar Kashubdin Solai, committed by Mr. A. W. Lester, on the 23rd May for causing death by a negligent act.

11. Jiwa Dharma, committed by Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, on the 15th June, for murder.

12. Aliarsodin Naswoodin and Abemoodin Nasiroodin held to bail on charges of using as genuine a forged document, cheating by personation, and abetment thereof.

13. Dattoo Harichand committed by Mr. P. Byrne, City Cononer, on the 2nd April for causing death by doing a negligent act.

14. Raghoonath Cashinath, committed by Mr. Byrne, on the 4th May for causing death by negligence.

15. Sheik Chand Sheik Jamal committed by Mr J. W. S. Dracup, for rape.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Turner's efforts to secure correct Registration of Births and deaths for the city of Bombay are laudable indeed. This question has attracted the special attention of the Bombay Corporation, since the out-break of Plague, but has made no progress. If the main object of securing correct Registration of Deaths is to have a correct knowledge of the causes of deaths, particularly the various forms of Epidemic Diseases, this could never be secured unless serious and suspicious cases of illness are brought under the supervision of qualified medical men, by some complete scheme, which would work smoothly, efficiently and permanently. At the meeting of the Medical Union, no such proposition was made. A scheme for the correct Registration of the causes of Deaths will have to be an exhaustive one. No waste of energy and money should be allowed on experiments that are doomed to failure. A correct Registration of Deaths, pre-supposes a qualified medical practitioner to diagnose correctly the disease of which a person dies. It is a "sine qua non" to a correct Registration of the causes of Deaths under the peculiar conditions of the prevailing customs of medical practices in Bombay by Vaids, Hakims, Witch doctors, Charlatans, Quacks, &c; and the countenancing and patronising of these by leading qualified doctors of Bombay, who constantly meet these quacks in consultations and approve of their practices, may even sometimes adopt similar practices themselves, it is natural that native Vaids and Hakims, should be recognized as sufficient authorities to affix their signatures to such an important document as a Death Certificate, whose legal value is not at all realized by an average medical practitioner in Bombay. To secure a correct Registration of Deaths, as a preliminary, something should be done, if not to abolish medical practice by Vaids and Hakims, at least to bring the unqualified practitioners under some supervision, particularly in cases of severe illness. A scheme that could bring about this will have to be a fairly comprehensive one, and I suggest such a scheme :—

That the city of Bombay be divided into 200 more Registration Districts. That each such Registration District be placed under the supervision of a qualified medical man, who should be a resident or a practitioner of some standing in that particular District.

His home or his Dispensary to be his office. He should be paid Rs. 500 per year as an honorarium.

That all cases of serious illnesses and deaths should be reported to him by medical practitioners, Vaids, and Hakims practising in that district.

That if he finds his work too heavy he can be given a full time Hospital Assistant on Rs. 25 per month to help him, who would do most of the visiting in cases under the treatment of native Vaids and Hakims, reserving special cases to be seen by the District-Surgeon or Registrar.

He should leave unmolested those cases where properly qualified Medical men are in attendance. It would be even possible to put under his supervision the Registration of Births, and Vaccination, and being a man on the spot, he would be in touch with unqualified native midwives who mostly perform the reporting of birtts.

I do not state that the scheme as I suggest is a complete one. Its only merits are that it would indirectly curtail the sphere of unqualified practice, and quackery, and bring a great mass of the ignorant public under qualified medical practice and thus make a correct Registration of the causes of deaths more possible. Unqualified practice is ever on the increase in Bombay, in spite of the numerous medical graduates available, ignorant people live and die, a prey to unqualified practice. It is time that some check was placed on this growing evil. As for the economical aspect of this scheme, I believe there are many public spirited Medical graduates, who for an annuity of Rs. 500 would devote a part of their time to such work, as a part of their public duty, and also involving the salvation of their own profession.

Another merit of this scheme is that it could be made a medium to extend medical relief to the poor. I am not a believer in unnecessarily highly paid work. There is such a thing as a public spirit in the Bombay medical profession lying dormant, and if that spirit is roused it would work as a mighty agent for the salvation of the health of the city. Medical men in Bombay have worked with conspicuous self denial as unpaid volunteers during the miserable years of plague, many losing their lives in the noble work, and they will work unflinchingly for the scheme I have suggested above without pecuniary consideration.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M. D., B. S.
late South African Army Service.

Sagar Mahal, 26th June.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SURGEON.

SAD SEQUEL TO A PERIOD OF ILL-HEALTH.

MR. THOMAS BOND, M.B., F.R.C.S., the well-known consulting surgeon, died under tragic circumstances, Mr. Bond resided at 7, The Sanctuary, Westminster, and was on the active staff of the Westminster Hospital from 1873 to 1899, when he retired. He had also been surgeon to the "A" division of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Bond had been suffering from a painful illness for some months, and, it is said, was about to undergo an operation. During the momentary absence of his nurse, he left his bed and either jumped or fell from an upper window. In his fall he broke off portions of the area steps. The unfortunate gentleman was at once picked up and carried into the Westminster Hospital, to which institution he had so long been chief surgeon, and where life was pronounced to be extinct. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age. By reason of his great surgical skill and knowledge, Dr. Bond gave evidence in several important murder trials, notably the case of Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway, and he also made the autopsy on Miss Camp, the victim of the South-Western Railway murder. Mr. Bond leaves a widow and five children.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

IN answer to Mr. Harrison, witness said he did not tell Hoff who was to identify him. He had heard from the Kotwal that Mr. Hoff was concerned in this case. He did not recollect whether he asked him to sign the identification paper or not. That must be upon the record. Sergeant MacKeown made a remark to Hoff after the woman had left that she was the woman he had seen at Mr. Hoff's Depot. He would not swear that the woman was not there when McKeown made the remark.

Did Mr. Corbett make a remark to this purport?—"This is something of a surprise Lucy," about the woman coming.—No.

Mr. Justice Aikman. Do you intend to call evidence on these points, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. Harrison: It is very unfortunate for my client that Mr. Corbett has gone to South Africa.

Mr. Aikman; But you are acting on instructions. Yes, my lord.

Did Hoff say to you, "You might have told me that the woman was coming to have me identified before asking me to breakfast, instead of acting in this mean manner."—No.

Were you married recently? Yes, on the 11th April.

Do you remember before the trial and after the identification asking Hoff to dine with you?—I do not recollect.

Let me refresh your memory. Do you remember Mr. Hoff coming to dinner with Mr. McKeown and Mr. Gardiner and your brother, ex-Inspector, Lucy? Yes, I recollect.

Did he come at your invitation or did the other men bring him to pot-luck?—I don't remember.

When did he come? We have dinner at from eight o'clock to half-past eight; but I cannot recollect when the party broke up.

What were you doing after dinner?—We were chatting in the ordinary way.

Were you sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings as regards this case to know that the original case was against three natives and the charge was one of cheating?—I do not know anything about that.

Did you hear about three men being called as witnesses, one of whom went away in custody of the police and subsequently was made one of the accused? No,

Did you know that when Mr. Hoff dined with you the case was still in the hands of the police? I expect it was.

On this occasion after dinner did you call Mr Hoff aside and have a conversation with him? As far as I recollect I did not.

How long have you been in the police?—Five years.

How long has Mr. McKeown been in the police?—Five or six months.

He is on probation?—He is an officiating sergeant.

Mr. McKeown is your cousin? Yes.

From what you know of the character of your cousin, do you think it possible that he would go and perjure himself in the witness box?

Mr. Justice Aikman: That is not a proper question.

Mr. Harrison: Will you swear that on the night of the dinner you did not ask Hoff to give you Rs. 100 before your marriage, and Rs. 100 after your marriage or to give you Rs. 500?—No, I did not.

In answer to Mr. Justice Aikman,—"I never asked Hoff for any illegal gratification."

Mr. Justice Aikman? Are these questions on instruction Mr. Harrison?—Yes, my Lord, I will get Mr. McKeown to swear to this.

Mr. Harrison, continuing Cross-Examination of witness: Did you take down a statement of Mr. McKeown's?—Yes.

When?—After his return from Dehra Dun,

When did he return from Dehra Dun?—I have no recollection.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Did you take Sergeant McKeown's statement in connection with this case?—Yes, my Lord.

In answer to Mr. Harrison, I put it up before my D. S. P.

Do you know if that statement is in existence?—I expect it is on the file.

Was it a very long statement, or did you tell him to cut it short?

Mr. Justice Aikman: That is rather a bad form of question, because the one part of it is not really the antithesis to the other, (to the witness) Do you remember whether it was a detailed statement or a long statement?—Not very long.

In answer to Mr. Harrison: I did not tell him to cut it short.

Can you tell us the purport of it?

Mr. Justice Aikman: I cannot have that. You must know what the Code of Criminal Procedure says on this point.

Mr. Wallach: At whose direction did the identification of Hoff take place in your bungalow?—On the direction of my D. S. P. Mr. Kay.

Were you in charge of the investigation of this case?—No.

Did Sita Ram give any reason for coming to you?—He told me he had heard that I was a good investigating officer.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Was any native officer present at the bungalow when the identification took place? The Kotwal was in the doorway.

You told us you knew Mr. Hoff to speak to, but that you were not a particular acquaintance. Was there any ill-feeling between you and him?—No, my lord, none whatever.

You said that to your knowledge you did not say to Hoff, "We will have you, my boy, before long." Could you have said it.—I did not say it as far as I am aware. I might have said it in chaff.

Mr. Wallach: Can you say if there was any native policeman besides the Kotwal?—I cannot say. There may have been.

Sultan, an "ekka" driver who said his stand was near the Depot was the next witness. In answer to Mr. Wallach he testified to having been called by a Depot servant, whom he identified as Kasim Ali. He took Ali Raza, Kasim Ali and a woman in his 'ekka' from the depot to the compound of Mr. Hoff's bungalow. They had no luggage. He identified Ram Pyari as the woman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dillon, he said his brother was once a licensed recruiter, but he had not been working for a year owing to ill-health.

THE POLICE AND THE DEPOT.

Nihat Husain, Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Filkhana Police Station, Cawnpore, said, in answer to Mr. Wallach, that on 22nd February in company with the City Kotwal he made a search of the Depot. Two witnesses were called to be present. Mr. Hoff was not present, but Kasim Ali the accused Hussain, Sital and Murli, servants at the Depot and another man were there. Ram Pyari, Bharman Din, and Sital Ram were also present. At the door the woman pointed to Kasim Ali, and said, "This man took off my ornaments." She also said, she had seen Sital, Murli, and Hussaini at the Depot. They went upstairs and Ram Pyari pointed out the place where she had been robbed and the place where her things were put. Witness went on to describe the finding of various articles already mentioned in the prosecution story. The pair of scissors witness saw Kasim Ali take out of a box and put in his pocket. He denied possession of them, but they were found on him when he was searched. Ram Pyari identified them as hers. He also described the fitting of the nose stud, and the gold-smith's tools.

At this stage the Court adjourned for the day.

The examination of Nishat Husain, the Sub-Inspector of Police, was continued by Mr. Wallach. The witness said that the clothes of the policemen and of the witnesses were searched before they entered the Depot. He was present at the identification of the accused Hoff by Ram Pyari. Cross-examined by Mr. G. W. Dillon, Barrister-at-law, for the defence he said that in the original "challan" the charge was one under Section 420, the alleged offence being cheating, and the charge was against "Kasim Ali and others." Kasim Ali was mentioned because he was the only person on whom anything had been found at that time. He did not know that one of the witnesses to the search was an ex-recruiter.

Mr. Justice Aikman: I may mention that it is prescribed by law to call in two neighbours as witnesses in a search by the police.

Afterwards when the man was examined in the Court he understood from the evidence that the man might have been a recruiter.

Jehangir Bakhsh, a wood-seller, resident of Cawnpore, was the next witness. His shop was opposite the Emigration Depot, and he had been called as a witness at the search of the Depot. He gave evidence in support of the case for the prosecution, telling the story of search as already given by the Sub-Inspector.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrison: When they came downstairs after searching the upper storey he saw Mr. Hoff, senior. He had been a recruiter for two or three years, employed with Pillu (the witness Ahmad Khan). Both their licanses had been withdrawn at the same time for recruiting for Jamaica instead of Demerara.

Mahomad Umar Khan and Sheo Parshad, both of the Cawnpore Police, proved the reports made by Sita Ram on the 2nd of February at the City and Cantonment Police Stations.

Nisar Husani, head Constable, was called. He gave evidence as to the search at Ali Raza's house at Unao and the finding there of the green tin box and the clothes which were subsequently identified by Musammat Ram Pyari and Sita Ram.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, he had been Sub-Inspector, but had been reduced in September last for delay in making an inquiry. The box, mentioned in the list given to him by the Kotwal for the purpose of identification was not a wooden box but was described as a green tin box. Ali Raza was not suffering from fever.

Mr. Harrison: Will you swear he was not suffering from fever?

Mr. Aikman: You do not suppose he took his temperature with a clinical thermometer.

Re-examined by Mr. Wallach, he was present when Ram Pyari identified Ali Raza out of seven or eight men on 28th February.

The Court here rose for the day.

A JOINT MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. Raw, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore was called out of his turn as a witness for the defence. He was examined by Mr. G. W. Dillon. He had been stationed at Cawnpore for a year. Among his duties he performed those of Registration Officer under the Emigration Act from June last up to the present time, with the exception of the months of January, February and March, when he was in camp. He had to inspect the Depots in the city once a month, and he had to register coolies after they had been medically examined as to their willingness to emigrate and as to whether they understood the contract. He had inspected the accused's former Depot in November and December. The Depot had no book of inspection; but he signed the book of registration of coolies and his own book. When he was in camp a Deputy Magistrate performed his duties. His visits to the Depot were unexpected. He could visit them any time during the month. He might have missed a month or two last year. He was the only person whose duty it was to inspect the Depot, though the Civil Surgeon might have to inspect it once on the opening of the Depot for the purpose of certifying the number of coolies that might be housed therein, in the course of his duties he met Hoff once or twice.

Mr. Dillon: Would you say he was a man of average intelligence or a fool? Quite average intelligence.

What impression did he leave on you of his character? I thought he was honest.

Mr. Wallach intimated that the evidence for the prosecution was now closed. He said with regard to Jatesar, the place where Rama Pyari said she was going, that it was a small place near the postal station of Phalekata in Jalpaigari District, Bengal.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The statements of the accused made before the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore were then read to the Court. Kasim Ali and Ali Raza denied having committed the offences with which they were charged. Kassim Ali said he had never seen the woman in his life. Ali Raza said he had never seen her in the Depot and had not committed any of the offences. He claimed some of the articles found in his house. Others he did not claim.

The following statement was made by Mr. Hoff: On the 1st day of February, 1901, about 10 a. m., I called on Mr. McKeown, Sergeant of Police, who was reverting to Dehra Dun, at the Police Lines, Cawnpore. After breakfast was over I asked Mr. McKeown to take down with him to my depot and we could bike back together, as I had been invited to breakfast with Mr. Corbett residing in the bungalow opposite the police office, at 12 noon. Mr. McKeown agreeing, we biked together to the depot about 11 a. m. Immediately on arrival at the depot I sent Munshi Kasim Ali to the bazar to purchase the rations for the coolies. While Mr. McKeown and I were in the office, Ali Raza brought a woman who wore a dirty dhoti, and carried a lota in her hand and another piece of cloth under her arm. On my examining the woman and finding her old and a Brahman I rejected her and told Ali Raza to send her away. When Mr. McKeown and I reached the gate I started rolling a cigarette and the woman walked out. As far as I remember this woman on my rejecting her asked me to give her something to eat as she was hungry. I never saw any more of the woman until I was at the Police Lines when this woman recognised me, but I did not recognise her until she spoke before the Collector at Najabgarh. The reason why my name has been mentioned in this case is owing to the action of the police, ever since I had the misfortune to ship off to the colonies as an emigrant must Balraz Koor was a woman who was in keep of a police daroga. The policedaroga objected to the emigrating of this woman before Mr. E. A. Phelp, Joint Magistrate but the woman preferred to go, and I am strongly of suspicion that the police have not forgiven me for this affair. I may also mention that I have many enemies in Cawnpore and herewith file copies of two cases which were got up against me, both of which were dismissed as against me, and in one of which the complainant, a woman, was punished for making a false complaint.

Ali Raza, one of the accused, was then put into the witness box to make his statement. He said he was a zemindar in Singraussi, Unao, and had been in service with Mr. Hoff.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Whose dies this man identify you as the man with the ekka?—On 1st February at eleven a.m. I came from the bungalow to the sahib at the Depot. I met a woman at the canal wearing a dirty dhoti with a lotah in her hand. She said "I am hungry, give me to eat." I "said, I have nothing. At my place men and women get work. If you come with me, perhaps, the sahib will give you something." She followed me. The sahib was sitting in the office with another sahib. I produced her before the sahib, and said to him, "here is a hungry woman. Be so good as to give her service." The sahib said: "Bring her before me." When I brought her before him, he said, "She is an old woman, she will not do." Then both the sahibs got up. My sahib ordered me to turn her out. The sahibs went along the road and she went in the same direction. I was kept for eight days in the Kotwal and was shown to the woman twice a day. I was also shown to Sita Ram. The thanadar also showed me to Mahabir. It is from the instigation of the thanadar that the witnesses gave evidence against me.

At this stage the Court adjourned for the day.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the Magistrate Mr. Karsundas took time to consider his judgment, he is to be congratulated in coming to a right decision in the case of "Writing on Sand."

A less inexperienced Magistrate trained to look upon all natives as coolies and ryots, and on a failure to convict in a Police case, as a Political disaster, would have found some sort of excuse for at least giving a warning to the boys.

In the case in question the Policeman satisfied himself that at least two of the boys had done nothing more than write some silly names in English. He must also have seen at a glance that the boys were respectable and he ought to have known that writing words which were not indecent, was not an offence; and yet he thought nothing of dragging them to a Police Station and placing them before a Magistrate. Policemen are always bound to act in good faith, that is with due care and attention. It cannot be said that this man was acting in good faith in thus dragging the boys and humiliating them and their parents, and causing them no end of anxiety and trouble. Unfortunately such cases of extra activity of the Police are not few. Every village in the country has a tale to tell of men dragged before judicial courts, confined for days, and at last acquitted, or discharged after weary waiting, only to find the seed time gone, and their fields lying uncultivated.

In defence of the Policeman it is often said that he is ignorant and overzealous, he is however, neither one nor the other, when he is dealing with one he calls a "Toptwala"; with him, he is always on his best behaviour.

It is because he feels that he is perfectly secure in making an unnecessary display of his authority before a native, no matter what his social or official position may be that he behaves in this reckless fashion and is considered a terror not by evil doers, but by the respectable classes.

If in a few instances, this disregard of the rights and liberty of a subject is visited by condign punishment, he will soon learn to see things in a different light; and the slur put on the Police institution of the country by some persons that it is doing the work of demoralising the most law-abiding people in the world, would be at once removed.—Yours, &c.,

KHATA

MODERN MAIDENS WHO CAN JUMP.

THINGS have altered since the old chronicler Fitz-Stephen wrote in his account of the sports of Norman London that "the maidens dance when the moon rises, "*and shake the ground.*" That was before the days of physical training for women. The women students of the South-Western Polytechnic in Chelsea gave their annual gymnastic display on Saturday evening 1st June; but although they in some cases almost jumped their own height, and performed other feats of skill and strength on the bars and vaulting horse, they never forgot to be graceful, and they did not once shake even the wooden floor of an indoors gymnasium. Mr. Pett Ridge, who was in the chair and Mr. Richard Whiteing who supported him, were both loud in their praises of Fraulein Wilke's training, which could produce so excellent a set of gymnasts out of the raw material afforded by the women workers—the artists, authors, nurses, shop assistants, who attend the evening classes in Manses-road Physical education for women has much in its favour if it can put so much style and vigour into the persons of these whose daily life tends rather towards the neglect of health and bodily development.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.

THE fourteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of John Roberts and Company, Ld., was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. F. J. Rome, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to submit the accompanying balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 1901, which have been duly audited and declared correct. The total sales for the past year amount to Rs. 3,19,027, which is an increase of Rs. 35,079 on last year. The profits for the year, including Rs. 10,596-13-4 brought forward from last year, total Rs. 35,259-10-2, out of which the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been taken and added to the depreciation account which now amounts to Rs. 45,000. In October an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid to the shareholders thus absorbing Rs. 6,400 and the directors now recommend the payment of a further seven and a half per cent. to the Shareholders, thus making a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. for the year, and the balance of Rs. 14,259-10-2, be carried forward. The directors beg to report that Mr. Breslauer having resigned from the service of the Company they have appointed Mr. Green as Manager. In accordance with section 98 of the articles of Association, Messrs. C. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome, two of the directors, retire from office by rotation; both of whom, however, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. It will be necessary to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March last, was confirmed and adopted. The final dividend of 7 1-2 per cent. in addition to 5 per cent. paid in October last, making a total of 12 1-2 per cent. for the year, was declared. Two of the directors, Messrs. C. H. Armstrong and F. J. Rome, who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs, Ferguson and Irvine were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 500 per annum. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Pitit, when the following special resolution that was passed at the ordinary general meeting held on Wednesday, the 5th June, last, was adopted:—That the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board" be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occurring in the second line of Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company," occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said Article be deleted.

CENTRAL GREEN TEA FACTORY IN COLOMBO.

PROPOSAL BY AN AMERICAN FIRM.

CAN IT BE ADOPTED?

THE following proposition was contained in a letter dated the 20th May, received by a Colombo firm from its United States agents, and published by the "Ceylon Observer." Such a factory would meet one great difficulty—the constant variation of the breaks in appearance and cup:—

Of late a good many so-called Ceylon Green have been sent to this market, and have attracted some attention, but we feel convinced that there will not be a ready sale for this new description of Tea unless their manufacture is somewhat altered. If the leaf can be made to closely imitate Japan Teas, both basket-fired and panfired, we believe that there would be a great opportunity and a small fortune for those who are first in the field. To accomplish this, it would be necessary to have a firing establishment in, say Colombo (and Calcutta, if the Indian Teas prove serviceable for the purpose) the same as exists in Yokohama and Kobe. The leaf would be brought down in the semi-raw state viz., once fired, and then treated and manipulated in the same manner as Japan Teas. It would also be necessary to have the Teas packed in lead chests matted and faced in the same why that Japan Teas are treated. We are forwarding to Japan a small quantity of Ceylon Green Tea for the purpose of ascertaining whether they can manufacture this leaf to imitate closely in appearance Japan Teas. If they can do so, the cup quality of Ceylons would certainly give them a distinct advantage over Japans. The annual export of Japan Teas is approximately 40,000,000 lb., and if this trade can be diverted to Ceylon and India, the Associations interested in these classes of tea would certainly be greatly benefited. Our suggestion is that a Company be organized for the purpose of establishing firing establishments in both Calcutta and Colombo, provided, of course, that we are able to ascertain by experiment that our suggestion to imitate Japan Teas is a feasible one. In a venture of this kind, we should be willing to subscribe liberally, and we think that both the India and Ceylon Associations should make some considerable concessions to the pioneers. The question is as to the best and most expeditious method of taking up such a venture. It seems to us that it would be necessary to form a small Company of those interested, and obtain some skilled Japanese labor to initiate and start the manufacture. Speaking in general terms we think that the export of such teas should be confined to one or two houses in the States and Canada.

We are sending you by to-day's mail samples of Japan teas that we suggest imitating. You will notice that one is a long black leaf tea called "Basket-fired" and the other is the regular style so-called "Pantired." We feel sure that the latter can be imitated very closely. Whether or not leaf is obtainable in Ceylon and India similar to the Basketfired, is another question, of which you are the best judge. Please advise us as promptly as possible what suggestions you have in this matter.

THE PROPOSED LIGHT RAILWAY AT BAKTEARPUR.

IT is now about 15 years since it was first rumoured in the Patna District that the District Board proposed to have a light railway constructed on the public road leading from Baktearpur to Behar, in order to facilitate traffic to and from the latter town, which contains some 53,000 inhabitants, who have had up to date no railway station or navigable water channel nearer than Bakteapur, a distance of 20 miles. Shortly after the project being first mooted it was rumoured in the district that the East Indian Railway Company were about to construct a broad gauge line along the route, so arrangements in progress with various firms for the construction of a light line were abandoned, pending the E. I. R. Company's action; which up till now appears to have been the preparation of an estimate which showed the cost of a broad guage line to be prohibitive.

Some five years ago, shortly after the present District Engineer of Patna had taken up his appointment, it was rumoured that he had again revived the idea, and was working up the project, and great hopes were raised in the hearts of the Behar residents that the time had at last come for them to be put in easy and comfortable communication with the outside world. But alas! these hopes appear as far as ever from realization, and they still have to find their way by the old fashioned methods along the long and weary road, to and from the railway station at Bakteapur.

In February, 1900, when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visited the district, several officials drew his attention to the great need that exists for rail communication to Behar, and His Honor was understood to promise that the scheme would have his warmest support. In the beginning of last cold wheather we had great, hopes that construction of the line would be begun and completed before the monsoon nowdue, but so far not a single sod has been cut for this much needed line. It is to be hoped that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will cause enquiry to be made into the cause of delay in the construction of this line, and have any obstacles, if such in reality exist, removed without delay. We read frequently of the very successful results to date of the Howrah Amta and Hewrah Sheakalia lines, made and worked by Messrs. Martin and Co., who have also agreed for the working of the Behar line, and we think it a very great pity that the district of Patna is not permitted to enjoy similar privileges and reap the same profits as accrue to the Howrah District through its much appreciated light railways.

In an article critising in a very unfriendly spirit the speech delivered by Mr. Brodrick last evening at the South African Civil Surgeons dinner, the "Kreuzzeitung" describes his complimentary allusion to the British troops as "praise laid on with a heavy brush," and goes on to say that the present conduct of the war is contrary to the dictates of humanity.

THE USE OF GOVERNMENT CHURCHES IN INDIA.

SPEECH BY THE REV. J. TAYLOR.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held in Edinburgh in the end of May last, when the Rev. Dr. Theodore Marshall gave in his Report regarding the work of the Church in India and Ceylon, the Rev. J. Taylor, late Presidency Senior Chaplain for Bengal, made the following remarks with reference to the Report:—

As the representative minister for India, I take this opportunity of thanking this venerable house for all that it has done to enable our congregations in India to get a just share of the use of the Government Church buildings there. I feel certain that I am but voicing the feelings of our church members in India, when I say that we are deeply grateful for all that has been done. I wish also to thank the public press for the great assistance it has given us in this agitation, and I wish to thank not only the public press of Scotland and England, but also that of India. In the great majority of cases the newspapers have taken our side of the question and strenuously advocated our claims.

The Report given in by Dr. Marshall is satisfactory. It shows that progress is being made in the way of Government providing proper church accommodation for our military services under just rules. The Government of India are to erect six new churches at the following stations:—Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Peshawar, Cherat, Bareilly and Chakrata Kalkaa. These buildings are not to be consecrated and are to be available for Church of Scotland worship. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory thing in the Report is the assurance given by the Under Secretary of State for India in his letter to Dr. Marshall, dated 17th May, 1901, that in military stations any churches which may hereafter be provided shall not be consecrated for the use of the Church of England, except where separate church accommodation in buildings set apart for the purpose exists or arising the requirements of Presbyterian and Wesleyan worship." Still it is to be remembered that we shall, even after the six new churches are built, have frequently to hold Services in a church building consecrated according to the rites of the English church in India. And so long as the present iniquitous rules are in force we must expect to have unpleasantnesses, One of these unpleasantnesses happened at Peshawar during the year under review. The Bishop of Labore refused to grant permission to our Chaplain at Peshawar to use the Government church building to celebrate the marriage of a sergeant of the Scottish battalion stationed there. I am precluded from discussing this incident (as it is still under consideration; but I wish to give some account of my own experience of Peshawar to show that so long as the present unjust regulations remain in force we may expect unpleasant incidents. I went to Peshawar in 1887. When I arrived there I found a letter from the English Bishop granting me the use of the Government church building under the most stringent regulations. The Church of England chaplain held fifteen services a week, but I was to hold only one and that at a time when it was convenient for the Church of England to let me have the church. I was further told that the Bishop might withdraw his permission to hold this one Service whenever he thought proper. The question as to where my evening Service was to be held at once arose. At first I got the use of the regimental schoolroom for this Service. This room was in the old barracks, and was not at all suitable for the purpose. I applied for the Government church building after the Church of England Evening Service was over; but my request was not granted. After much correspondence and delay I got the use of a condemned barrack. I was glad to get this building thought was in very unsatisfactory state of repair. To enable you to form some idea of how bad it was, I may say that the verandahs were in some places propped up with poles to keep them from falling in. One good point about this building was that it was at a distance from other buildings and so was quiet, I had hardly begain to hold my voluntary evening and other Services in this old building when I was told that I would have to hold my morning parade service in it also. The Church of England had fifteen Services, and we had only one service in the Government church building, and even this one Service we were not to be permitted any longer to hold. I wrote protesting against this exclusion to the General to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Governor-General in Council, but nothing came of my protest. After a time the Executive Engineer wrote to the General stating that he would not be responsible for the safety of the building in which we were worshipping. After this report we could no longer occupy the condemned barrack and so of necessity we got the use of the Government church for our Parade Service.

While I was at Peshawar an attempt was made by the English chaplain to stop the ringing of the bell for our Parade Service. He had the bell rung fifteen times a week for his own Services, and sometimes the attendance at his Service was a mere handful; but for my Parade Service when between three and four hundred attended he thought the bell was not necessary, and he actually stopped its being rung for Sunday. I appealed to the General and through the intervention of that officer, the bell was afterwards regularly rung for my Parade Service. Then we got too much bell. One Sunday the English chaplain had the bell rung before my Service was ended. The result was that the congregation could not hear what I was saying and the Service was brought to a most abirupt and unseemly termination. The English chaplain afterwards apologised to me but I refused to accept his apology as he did not apologise to my congregation also.

I beg to thank Dr. Marshall for the flattering words he has been pleased to utter with reference to what I did in connection with the church at Solon. I am pleased not only on my own account but also on account of the chaplain, Mr. Thomson—who acted under my advice. In a letter to Dr. Marshall, dated 10th November, 1899, and published in 1900 in a parliamentary Blue-Book entitled:—"East India (Use of Government Churches in India)" the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India blamed our chaplain at Solon for not applying to the Bishop for the use of the church. The fact is this church was not consecrated, and the Bishop had nothing to do with it. And seeing that his Lordship was mistaken in this case, he may be mistaken in others. In his Despatch to the Governor-General in Council, dated 1st March, 1900, and numbered 16 in the Blue Book already quoted he states that he had consulted three eminent lawyers along with the Solicitor General as to the effect of the act of consecration and the reply His Lord-ship received led him to come to the conclusion that "it is impossible to ignore the authority of the Bishop and of the Metropolitan as his ecclesiastical superior in regard to Services in other than those of the Church of England in edifices which have been specially consecrated according to the forms of that church in India." Now one would like to know and one Church has a right to know what exactly was the point or what were the points submitted to these eminent lawyers for their opinion. When a church in England is consecrated according to the rites of he English church, no Services can be held in it except those of that church. It is otherwise in India, for we have held Services in the consecrated buildings there since 1830. And Dr. Lushington, the Dean of Arches, with whom these eminent lawyers, we are told agree, when he was consulted in 1860, stated that only such parts of the ecclesiastical law of England as had been specially applied to India by Act of Parliament were valid there (see Blue-Book already quoted p. 13 near the top of the page). Consecration is not mentioned in the Act creating the Bishopric of Calcutta, which is the basis of all the other Bishoprics in India, nor is consecration mentioned in the letters Patent of any Indian Bishop. In these circumstances it is difficult to see by what authority Bishops consecrate churches in India, and I think the Committee would do well to ask for a copy of the questions submitted to Council and also for a copy of the reply received.

Dr. Marshall in his remarks said that our chaplain in future was to submit his application for the use of a consecrated church to the General Officar commanding the district, or to the Lieutenant-General of the command. However, Dr. Marshall did not say as the Under-Secretary of State for India, in his letter to Dr. Marshall of the 17th instant., says that this application has to be transmitted by the General Officer to the Bishop. This puts a very different complexion on the matter. And so long as this rule remains in force, these regulations will be unsatisfactory and will lead to friction.

In conclusion I wish to impress upon the Assmbly the fact that our Scottish soldiers have done very good work for India. They have freely shed their best blood in its defence, and do not deserve to be treated as step children in the matter of church accommodation as they have been in the past.

THE Bishop of Bristol has dedicated the chapel in the new Palace at Bristol. The walls of the entrance are hung with portraits of former Bishops, and of the twenty-four stalls the Bishop's stall and canopy are the gift of the late

...TELY PERSONAL.

...most of us, the King has his peculiarities, and the most marked of these is that he is ... the verge of severity on the subject of ... that should be worn; how they should ... when they should be worn, are matters to ... always given the closest attention. Of ... many stories are told. Here are a ...

...relates to that most popular henchman ... Sir Dighton Probyn. He has the right to ... decorations, including the coveted ... Among his honours is a cross of a ... Order of which he is a Knight, and ... distinction of less eminence. One ... Birmingham a year or two ago a large ... assembled at the bidding of the Prince ... of Wales for dinner; indeed, so many ... that Sir Dighton and one or two ... dress at a small table, a sort of "over-flow" table in the corner of the room.

...appeared that the date was the birthday of ... of Denmark, although the dinner was not ... in honour of that event. Sir Dighton, ever ... had remembered the anniversary, and in ... had affixed to his coast the small ... of the chief Danish Order, but either did not look ... could not find the insignia of the lesser in ... importance. Dinner was announced and Sir Dighton was deep in the discussion of an excellent menu ... the footman brought him a message from his ... master the following effect: "H. R. H. is surprised to see that Sir Dighton Probyn is not wearing the Order of ——." Sir Dighton had there and then to fetch the Order, and reappeared with it displayed in the correct position. In telling the story he said that he was amazed that his involuntary omission should have been noticed by the Prince, who was sitting at the corner of the main dining table furthest from himself.

A friend of mine writes, M. A. P. was staying as fellow-guest with the King some time back at a country house for a week-end. The King had, as Prince, a custom of sending his equerry or servant to the guests (this was entirely a male party), informing them what his wish was as to wearing decorations. On this evening my friend had received the message: "H.R.H. desires gentlemen to wear the ribbons and buttons only of their Orders." He is a careless man, and he stuck two English orders and one foreign decoration on the lapel of his dress-coat, and never heeded the exact positions. A few minutes to the dinner-hour he came out into the passage, and was making his way to the stairs when he met the Prince, who was also about to descend. He stood aside but the Prince motioned him to join him and they went down together.

As they reached the first landing, the Prince, who had been looking attentively at my friend's coat, stopped, and, much to the latter's confusion, said, taking hold of the lapel, "These ribbons should not be placed so. That one," pointing to a foreign one, "has no place there at all on the present occasion: and of those two," pointing to the English ribbons, "the order should be reversed." My friend murmured his apologies, and the Prince said, "I know it is not always easy to understand, but I like care to be given to such matters."

My third story has to do with a well-known and popular English actor who, in a play in which he appeared with great success, acted the part of a Russian General. The Prince was present one evening and noticed that across his uniform coat the actor wore a row of six or seven crosses and stars. When the curtain fell on the first act, the Prince sent an equerry to ask the actor to visit the Royal box. Much gratified, Mr.——hurried to obey, but upon entrance, instead of the congratulations he expected, the Prince, after a cool greeting, pointed to the row of gew-gaws on the military coat, saying with some severity, "May I ask what they are supposed to represent."

Now the truth was that they were imitation jewels and crosses, supplied by a costumier, such as any actor would naturally wear. Mr.——very feebly answered that they were to represent such Russian military and civil orders as a general of the Tsar's army would probably possess. "Really," said the Prince ironically, "and you call yourself an artist. I am surprised that you have not taken more trouble to be exact. I think your uniform would become you better if you dispense in the next act with those ludicrous ornaments." And the actor did.

But perhaps the most severe reproof which the King ever gave a subject in the matter of decorations was that administered to a very pretty young girl in a ball-room. The Prince had invited her to dance, and she, much gratified, had taken a turn or two, when the Prince noticed upon her breast the small diamond star of a well known English order. "May I ask you where you got that from," he said indicating the little jewel. The girl, blushing a great deal, answered that her "fiance" (a young officer of great distinction) had lent it to her to wear. "Indeed," said H.R.H. coldly, "please unpin it and return it to Lieut.-Colonel Sir ——, and inform him that such jewels are not intended for the adornment of beauty, however great." And he led his partner to her chaperon.

By his baptismal name (writes "A Member of the M. C. C.") Mr. Charlie McGahey is affectionately known to every member of the Essex "crowd"; and he certainly proved the champion bat of May. He is also known as one of the "Essex Twins," the other being Mr. Percy Perrin, who is no sort of a relative. Mr. McGahey was at one time connected with the shipping business of which Mr. C. E. Green is a director, and he now fills a post in the secretarial department of the Essex County Club. Personally he is tall, well built, with a good open face, and he has just turned his thirtieth year. After he has survived the first few overs he is one of the best steady bats in England, whilst he has great punishing powers. He is only moderate in the field, whilst he is a mild change bowler. His health is now quite restored, but he has not yet shown the best batting of which he is really capable.

Amateur fast bowlers are rare, and Kentishmen are naturally proud of Mr. W. M. Bradley. By an admirable arrangement, he has a post with the firm of solicitors in which the Kent captain, Mr. J. R. Mason, is a junior partner under his genial father. Therefore their services are most reasonably and legitimately reserved for Kent. Mr. Bradley is a kindly-hearted good fellow, who lives in hopes that he will one day make fifty in a county match. Meanwhile he is one of the few amateurs who have been chosen to represent England entirely on the strength of their bowling, while he is very agile in the field. No public school can claim the honour of teaching him his fine and fair delivery.

Such is the nickname by which Mr. Pelham F. Warner is known to a host of friends. He was born at the Hall, in Trinidad, and was, therefore, delighted when, in 1897, Lord Hawke invited him to go on tour through the West Indies, where he made four centuries and averaged fifty. However, long before that, he had been a phenomenal boy bat at Rugby, and had once sustained a bad injury in the school match at Lord's v. Marlborough. He went up to Oxford with a huge reputation, but for a while shaped so indifferently that he did not get his "blue" till his third year. Since then he has never looked back.

Mr. Warner is of the middle height, and prematurely bald, intensely sensitive, he has a keen sporting temperament, and is enormously popular. He has played cricket in many climes, and written a delightful book on the subject. Indeed, he has a strong literary bent which he is gratifying whilst reading for the Bar. This is presumably his last season in first-class cricket, for he is going to Johannesburg in September.

When set Mr. Warner hits with vigour and is always an attractive bat with deliberate methods of his own; notably he is extremely careful about his position at the wicket, often shifting it as the bowler delivers his ball. He has proved a tower of strength to Middlesex as well as to the M.C.C. A little given to controversy, who was the only present day cricketer who took part in the I.b.w. discussion at Lord's, where on Whit Tuesday he played one of the grandest performances of his career, scoring 192 and carrying his bat right through the second innings of Middlesex.

Besides his trip to the West Indies, Mr. Warner has twice been to America, once to Canada, once to Spain, and once to South Africa, in search of success as a bat, and has achieved it everywhere. He himself says that cricket knits many interests, and he has taken no small share in bringing the colonies in closer touch with England. Among his trophies is a whimsical address, dated December 1st, 1899 and signed by the members of the teams he took to America, on the day when they entertained him at dinner at the Isthmian Club:—"To Plum in memory of a great time in America, an unbeaten record, perils by sea, ditto by fair women, a few broken hearts, wine and wassail, pig-killing, blood and bushrangers, and other horrible adventures, and lastly in memory of his astounding affability as "skipper."

The news comes from Kimberley of the death of young F. N. Townsend, son and brother of two famous Gloucestershire amateurs, and himself a cricketer who might have attained to equal fame. I knew him pretty well before he went out, as one of Paget's Horse, to take his share in any fun that might be going, and those who had watched his cricket career from his schooldays onwards were very ready to believe that he only lacked the opportunity of thoroughly distinguishing himself.

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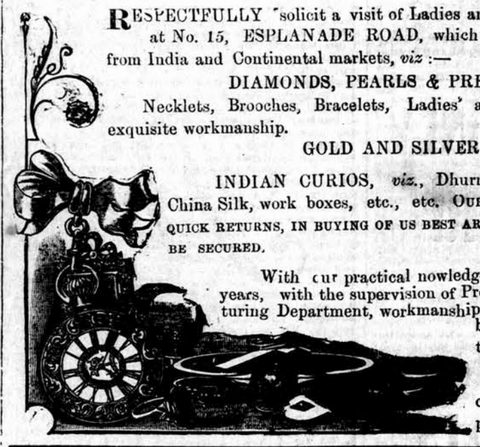

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Mr. F. Ellian, of 370 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:

"I had a most frightful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

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I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the impurities out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food distresses you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

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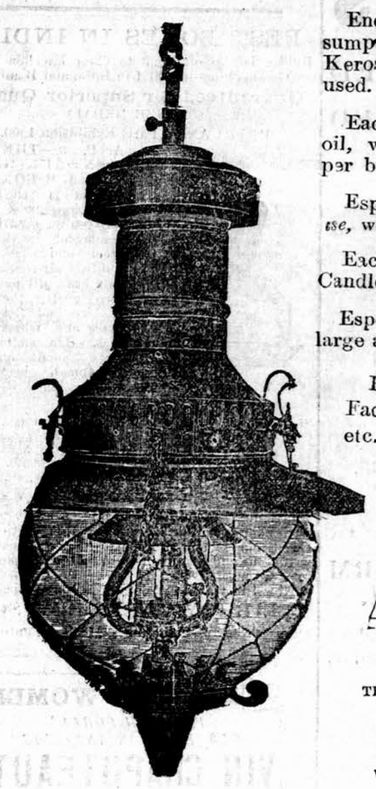

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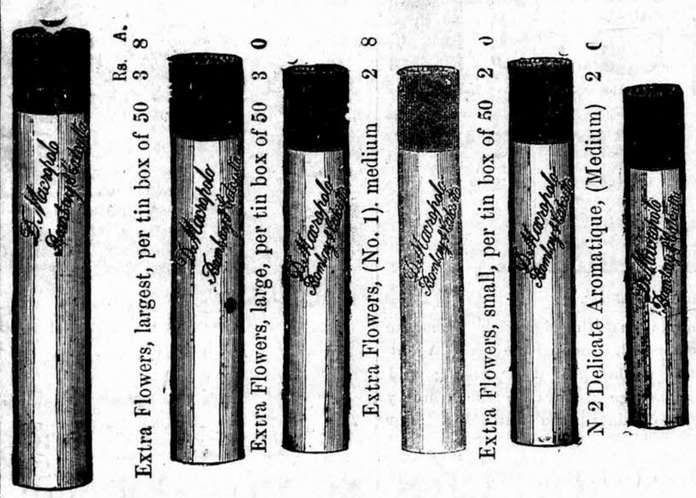

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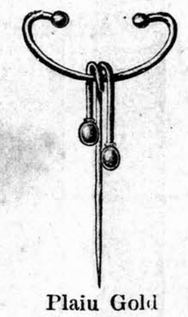

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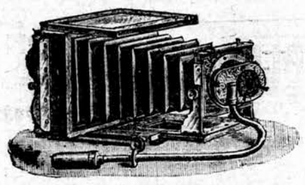

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